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Planning? Can U. S. Have It And Save Its Individuality? Many Believe That It Can

Only Delaware Is Without Planning Board and Federal Trend Is Plain

Got Start in 1919

War Industries Board First Step—France and Britain Already on Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Can democratic America have the material benefits of economic planning without such loss of individual liberty as world dictatorships have experienced?

A growing body of public opinion in Washington and the 48 states apparently thinks it can, and sees in some sort of ecoomic planning the best approach both to the problem of how to get higher living standards, and how to operate America's industrial machine to capacity production.

Almost unknown to the general public, 47 of the 48 states have established state planning boards, at least on paper, in the past two years. Today, there are such boards in every state but Delaware. In the National Government there are a number of planning groups, potentially most important being the national resources committee.

Bell Seeks Permanency

In Congress, Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, has introduced a bill for the establishment of a national resources board, which would expand the committee and make it permanent.

The American movement has proceeded parallel to the movement in Europe, which in 1936 gave legal status to the Supreme Economic Council of France, while in Great Britain in 1934 was established the School of Planning and Research for National Development. These represent an apparent effort by Democratic governments to meet the central challenge of the world's dictatorships, which have been up round a rigidly controlled and planned central economy.

Those backing the voluntary or state movements in the United States are generally seeking the fullest utilization of the productive resources of the country so as to give the public higher material and cultural standards of living.

Hope to Raise Standards

It is felt that reasonable direction and control, under democratic processes, can materially raise these standards. The Brookings-low-price school of philosophy argues that a standard of moderate comfort for the United States is actually attainable at the present time, under proper organization to utilize the productive capacity of the nation to the uttermost. The problem is, how to organize it.

Prof. Theodore J. Kreps of Stanford University is one of the backers of the so-called national economic council idea, some of whose features would be to "shorten the lag between social invention and mechanical invention"; to reduce factionalism and class antagonism, by eliminating the paradox of scarcity in the midst of plenty; and, to eliminate or reduce business cycles by keeping "our economic system working as automatically and efficiently as possible."

Got Start in 1917

The idea of national planning in the United States probably got its most important impetus in the War Industries Board of 1917, which gave the country its first experience with central planning. In the past five years, it is recalled, at least 15 separate proposals for some sort of a central planning body have been put forward by congressional or business leaders, while five existing federal agencies created under the New Deal since 1933, have for their general purpose the co-ordination of government activities within limited spheres.

These are: The Central Statistical Board; the Science Advisory Board; the National Planning Board (now named the National Resources Committee); the National Emergency Council, and the President's Executive Council. There are also co-ordinating committees in housing, commercial policy and the like.

Nearest Approach to Planning

Of the foregoing, the National Resources Committee seeks to preserve orderly development, use and conservation of the nation's physical resources through local, state and regional planning bodies. It has undertaken a big task and comes the closest in practice in the United States today to the idea of a national planning board.

In conjunction with this growing interest in the policy of democratic planning, a voluntary group has been organized, known as the National Economic and Social Planning Association, of which the

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Churches Criticize U. S. Armaments

By the Associated Press

Asbury Park, N. J., Dec. 12

Opposition to the United States Government's armament program and a plea for decisive pacifist action closed the three-day biennial meeting yesterday of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Representatives of 23 Protestant denominations adopted, after long discussion, a resolution refusing their "moral consent" to what it said was the Government's program to spend one billion dollars on the army and navy.

New Style NRA Is Sought to Aid The 'Little Man'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—A program of federal legislation combining extensive aid for the "little man" of business and industry against his big competitor with revived NRA-type safeguards for labor was left on the doorstep of the New Deal here today by the departing council for industrial progress.

Whether the door will ever be opened to receive this contribution to the question of what should be done in the future to fill the place vacated by the old NRA remains to be seen. Less publicized alternatives already rest on the same doorstep, deposited there by hands with notably different objectives than those of the group which met here during the past two days under the auspices of Maj. George Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation.

Big Business Not in Evidence

The two-day session of the council was unmistakably a meeting of labor and the "little men" of management. On the employer side the only major industry represented significantly was garment manufacturing, an enterprise which is unusual in the United States for the extent of harmony and understanding which prevails between worker and employer.

Notably absent were representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers and the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce, all organizations in which big business and heavy industry are well represented.

The legislative program adopted by the council reflects the composi-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

Pact Is Signed By 21 Americas To Keep Peace

Joint Resolution Marks First Concrete Action At Buenos Aires

Epochal, Hull Says

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12 (AP)—A plan to maintain the peace and security of all the American republics won the approval today of all 21 nations represented at the Pan American peace conference.

The proposal—which United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull called "epochal"—provides for consultation to arrange for inter-American cooperation in case American peace is threatened from abroad or within and for conciliation and arbitration to settle American disputes.

It was submitted to Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine foreign minister and chairman of the parley, with signatures of all the countries represented here except Paraguay. Shortly afterward the Paraguayan delegation gave its approval.

Distance Yet to Go

The plan still had to go through routine committees examination and then be formally submitted to the conference at a full session, but the fact that it was jointly sponsored by all 21 American republics was considered as assuring its approval by the parley.

After that, it would be sent to the legislatures of the various countries. In the United States, passage by the Senate is necessary to make the United States a party to it.

The United States, Argentine and Brazilian delegations announced they had signed the treaty last night, after long, secret conferences. Seven other American republics quickly approved it, and the remaining 11 added their signatures today.

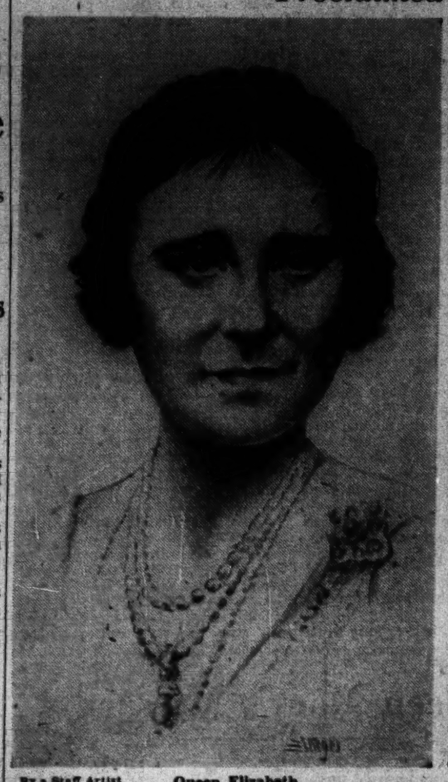
Repeats Roosevelt's Words

"The preamble of the project repeats the fine words of President Roosevelt," Dr. Saavedra Lamas said, "because the American continent, as a continent of peace, may help Europe and make for peace throughout the world."

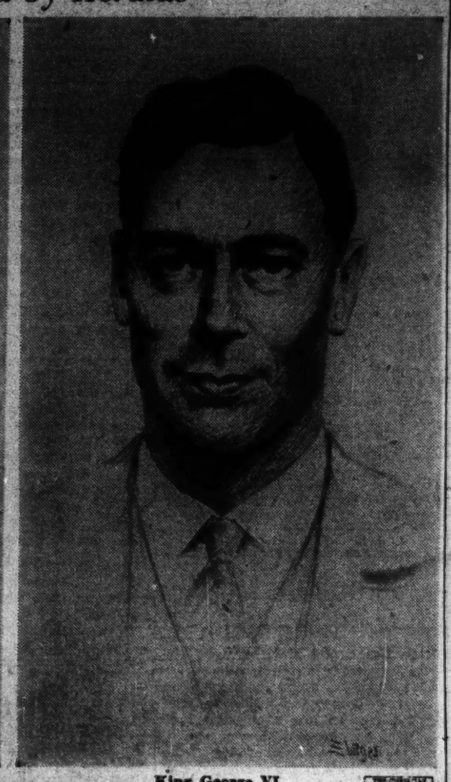
Secretary Hull, declaring it conveyed "the strongest guarantee for peace this continent ever had," explained it provided safeguards against threats to peace from any source, through inter-American wars, or from any war outside this continent.

Sumner Welles and other members of the United States delegation put the finishing touches on the neutrality pact they expect to propose at the next meeting of the neutrality committee. It was understood its provisions embodied the joint proposal for peace and security, hailed by Secretary Hull and Dr. Saavedra Lamas.

Proclaimed by Heralds



By a Staff Artist — Queen Elizabeth



King George VI

Colorful Pageant Ushers in New Rule

Medieval Costumes Worn By Officials in Ceremony

Cheering Crowds

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—For the second time within a year, crowds of throne-loving British subjects massed outside St. James's Palace today to watch the ceremonial procedure of proclaiming a new King.

The day's events began with a meeting of the accession council to draw up the official document announcing George VI as the new British ruler.

Lines of mounted police held the crowds some distance from the ancient palace.

Prime Minister and Cabinet

Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlain and other Cabinet ministers were the first to arrive for the historic session. Each wore the official uniform of black and gold with a plumed hat.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, conspicuous with the blue ribbon of the Order of the Garter across his vest, came next.

Then Sir George Broadbridge, Lord Mayor of London, drove up with his entourage of sheriffs and aldermen of the city corporation. All were garbed in their civic robes over court dress.

The Archbishops of York and Canterbury completed the assemblage.

Altogether there were nearly 300 members of the Privy Council in attendance.

In Admiral's Uniform

The new King, wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, hurried down the steps of his modest home at 145 Piccadilly at 11:25 a. m., and got into a waiting automobile.

Only a police sergeant and two patrolmen, soon to be replaced by royal sentries with fixed bayonets, guarded the monarch of 500,000,000 subjects.

Three minutes later the King—prepared to assume his royal responsibilities over the world's largest empire—arrived at the Palace to receive official notification of the start of his reign.

Slowly the new King walked to his place before the great crimson and gold throne to hear the announcement.

Queen Mary Cheered

Queen Mary, wife of one king and the mother of two others, watched the colorful scene outside the palace from an upstairs window in Marlborough House.

The crowd, recognizing Queen Mary cheered her heartily time after time.

The Dukes of Gloucester and Kent, brothers of the king, attended the ceremonies inside.

The new King's first official act after the proclamation of his accession was to receive greetings and expressions of loyalty from representatives of the Dominions.

At the conclusion of the Council Meeting, King George VI walked

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Edward's Farewell

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The text of former King Edward's broadcast last night follows:

At long last I am able to say a few words of my own. I have never wanted to withhold anything, but until now it has not been constitutionally possible for me to speak.

A few hours ago I discharged my last duty as King and Emperor. And now that I have been succeeded by my brother, the Duke of York, my first words must be to declare my allegiance to him. This I do with all my heart.

You know the reasons which have impelled me to renounce the throne, but I want you to understand that in making up my mind I did not forget the country or the Empire which, as Prince of Wales and lately as King, I have for 25 years tried to serve.

Impossible to Carry On

But you must believe me when I tell you that I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as King as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love.

And I want you to know that the decision I have made has been mine and mine alone.

This was a thing I had to judge entirely for myself. The other person most nearly concerned has tried up to the last to persuade me to take a different course.

What Is Best for All

I have made this the most serious decision of my life only upon the single thought of what would, in the end, be best for all.

This decision has been made less difficult to me by the sure knowledge that my brother, with his long training in the public affairs of this country and with his fine qualities, will be able to take my place forthwith without interruption or injury to the life and progress of the Empire, and he has one matchless blessing, enjoyed by so many of you and not bestowed to me, a happy home with his wife and children.

Comfort and Consideration

During these hard days, I have been comforted by Her Majesty, my mother, and by my family. The Ministers of the Crown, and in particular Mr. Baldwin, the Prime Minister, have always treated me with full consideration.

There has never been any constitutional differences between me and them and between me and Parliament.

Bred in the constitutional traditions by my father, I should never have allowed any such issue to arise.

Ever since I was Prince of Wales and later on, when I occupied the throne, I have been treated with the greatest kindness by all classes of the people wherever I have lived or journeyed throughout the Empire.

Lays Down His Burden

For that I am very grateful. I now quit altogether public affairs and I lay down my burden.

It may be some time before I return to my native land, but I shall always follow the fortunes of the British race and Empire with profound interest and if, at any time in the future, I can be found of service to His Majesty in a private station I shall not fail.

And now we all have a new King. I wish him and you, his people, happiness and prosperity with all my heart.

God bless you all! God save the King!

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Millions Hear King Bid Adieu To His Subjects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Gathered as by a common impulse around millions of radios, Americans last night felt the full pathos of Britain's constitutional and personal crisis when Prince Edward, until yesterday Edward VIII, told his own story to the British Empire and the world.

Out of the mists of speculation, rumor and doubt emerged the sincere voice of a man with whose action many might disagree, but with whose difficult position all could sympathize.

Farewell to Pomp

This dramatic radio farewell to the pomp of kingship and to its responsibilities had a marked effect on American audiences. For many, this short, simple statement threw into understandable focus the confused events and emotions which have torn a people democratic to the core yet devoted to the forms of monarchy.

Some women openly showed their emotion, and silent attentiveness gave to the former King's words a setting appropriate to their measured inevitability.

Beyond question, the chief effect of the message on Americans was to sharpen their appreciation of the issues which in a brief week of British public discussion and action changed the occupant of the throne in unprecedented fashion.

A Personal Question

Edward's personal determination to wed the woman of his choice stood out unmistakably. Americans who, right up to the President, are not bound by royal traditions regarding their marriage, were touched by the Prince's declaration that he could not carry the burdens of kingship without the woman he loved at his side, and without the comfort of a home and children.

Yet Americans who know that home and family is a duty of kingship saw that the real issue was really personal. There were elements of tragedy remarked in the circum-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Britain Proclaims George VI as King; Coronation May 12

Heralds and Pursuivants Enact Medieval Ceremony in Various Parts of London Following Council Attended by New Monarch

Commons and Lords Take Oaths Of Fealty to Edward's Successor

Dominions' Representatives Received by Monarch in First State Assemblage of New Reign; Queen Mary Watches Ceremony From Marlborough House

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—King George VI will be crowned May 12, 1937, in coronation ceremonies originally planned for his brother, the former King Edward.

Official announcement of the coronation plans was made today shortly before the new ruler was proclaimed the British King in public ceremonies.

Peeresses attending the crowning next year will now be required to wear coronets, as the present monarch brings a Queen to the throne with him.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12—With fanfares of trumpets, salvoes of artillery and all the pomp and glitter and scarlet and gold of medieval pageantry, King George VI, late Duke of York, was proclaimed here today.

Splendidly caparisoned heralds read the quaintly worded proclamation to cheering crowds successively outside of St. James's Palace and Old Temple Bar, which all are taking the formal steps to recognize George VI.

In Far Places

In India the acceptance of the new King has taken on more Oriental color. This applies especially to the princely Indian states, where every ruler's own authority hinges upon his personal loyalty to the throne. The democratically-governed Indian provinces are less immediately affected, but there, too, no question has arisen of an objection of any kind.

In the Irish Free State alone a different atmosphere prevails. There Mr. Eamon de Valera's Government has seized the opportunity to pass two measures restricting royalty's functions, especially in internal affairs.

Even there, however, the new King is recognized for external affairs on much the same basis as obtains in other self-governing dominions.

Oaths of Allegiance

Meanwhile in Parliament here, 615 members of the House of Commons and 746 Peers of the House of Lords have begun the detailed process of individually swearing to be "faithful and to bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors," and at the Royal Exchange.

Former King Edward meanwhile has radiocast his touching farewell to the Empire and has left England.

Queen Mary has published a tender, motherly appeal to all to transfer to George VI and to his wife the loyalty which for 26 years they gave to herself and her husband, George V.

Oaths of Allegiance

The new King held his council meeting in the white and gold room of St. James's Palace here today, attended by all members of the Privy Council, including ministers, bishops and other notables, among whom was the Lord Mayor of London. He received their oaths of allegiance and made the customary accession declaration, himself subscribing to the royal oath which among other things provides for the security of the Church of Scotland and the Protestant succession to the Throne. He afterwards received the high commissioners of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, who presented to him individually on behalf of the territories they respectively represent their homage and devotion and good wishes of affection and loyalty.

Crowds Welcome Him

The King thereafter returned through welcoming crowds to his residence in Piccadilly which is now a mass of floral tributes.

A cable received from South Africa meanwhile reports great doings in Cape Town where the King was proclaimed today with customary ceremonial and much flag-waving and firing of saluting gunpowder. At the same time a message from Dublin records the inclusion today at Mr. Eamon de Valera's instance of the important amendment to the legislation now passing through the Dail so as to make it clear that the Irish Free State recognizes ex-King Edward's abdication and also future regulation of the succession to the throne "as if Edward VIII had died on December 10."

Enthusiasm Grows

Meanwhile, throughout Britain, what was at first a not very enthusiastic acquiescence in the change of royalties is growing into something warmer.

Sympathy with the actors in the human drama that has been going on has mingled with recognition that what the throne stands for in national and Empire unity is infinitely more important than the personality of the individual who for the time being wears the crown.

Loyal Support Voiced

Thus, gradually, and with difficulty, but none the less surely, and without much outward evidence of emotion, British public opinion has become prepared to give the new regime whole-hearted as well as loyal support.

Cables from Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand show that much the same forces are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Japanese Report Chinese 'Detaining' Chiang Kai-shek

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (Sunday)—The Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported from Shanghai today that revolting Chinese troops at Sianfu, Shensi Province, had "detained" Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Premier of China.

The troops were declared by the news agency to be under Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, former Governor of Manchuria, now in command of forces in northern China known as the "Northwestern Frontier Communist Suppression Army."

Censorship was reported imposed at Shanghai by the Chinese Government.

Domei reported Hsiao-liang's forces were alleged to have shown an inclination to fraternize with Communists in northern Shensi and northeastern Kansu Provinces.

The agency declared the troops' action had resulted in the generalissimo's desire to bring in new forces, sending Hsiao-liang's soldiers to Fukien, a coastal province south of Shanghai.

(The Chinese Premier has been reported frequently during the last several months in the northern provinces where he conferred with northern leaders concerning alleged Japanese aggression in Suiyuan and Chahar provinces.

(Only recently he attended a meeting of high Chinese officials in the northern area. The authorities included Gen. Fu Tso-yi, Governor of Suiyuan Province.)

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Chinese acceptance of Japan's program for settling the menacing situation in Tsingtao, China, averted today what threatened to flare into armed hostilities, the Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported.

(Japanese marines landed and a detail of war vessels anchored in the harbor of the northern China seaport after Chinese cotton-mill workers struck.)

Non-political issues involved in the settlement, the news agency said, were punishment of the strike leaders, prevention of future agitation and speedy reopening of the mills.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Not the least of the conflicts in viewpoint between China and Japan, as expressed through diplomatic channels, is their difference in attitude on the position of General Chiang Kai-shek.

When affairs rose recently to a boil, the Japanese were insistent—as has been the case before—in demanding that General Chiang be on hand to meet whomever Japan wished to send to Nanking to discuss Sino-Japanese differences. The argument was that everyone knew General Chiang was the one strong man of China, and that no satisfactory conclusion could be reached through discussions with any Chinese but he.

Foreign Affairs

The Chinese held more strongly than ever before to the view that while General Chiang might, as a matter of courtesy, meet with Ambassador Shigeru Kawagoe or any other authorized Japanese, he was technically the president of the Executive Yuan and chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and not Foreign Minister, and that foreign affairs were properly the business of Gen. Chang Chun as Foreign Minister—and of Gen. Chang Chun only.

Bringing the Chinese argument into better focus, the comparison was made to a position where China, with grievances against Japan, might instruct her Ambassador at Tokyo to take his case up to Premier Hirota instead of restricting himself to Foreign Minister Arita. There would be instant and justified Japanese resentment against what would be deemed an impertinence, it was pointed out.

Speculation

Outside observers can do no more than speculate upon this position, which has gone on for many a month and which was especially acute when General Chiang was absent from the capital over long periods while he fought the Chinese Communists in first Kiangsi and later Szechuen. At that time, Chinese officialdom itself wanted General

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Private Pensions Get Help

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A new drive for legislation to exempt private pension systems from the federal pension program under the Social Security Act was announced today by Sen. William H. King (D) of Utah, chairman of the joint congressional committee which has been studying the proposal.

Senator King said he would call the committee together as soon as its members return.

"There are 400 organizations, with several million employees, which have private pension plans," he added. "Many of them gave the employees larger returns than the federal program."

Representatives of the Social Security Board will be asked, Senator King said, to give the committee their views.

The board has been cool toward the proposal from the outset. Chief supporters of the Social Security Act have contended the exemption of private systems would wreck the national program.

Under the present law existing private pension systems can continue, but employers and employees under them have to pay the same taxes.

Most congressional authorities agreed there would be little chance for exemption unless the Administration was ready to accept the plan.

Britain to Default; Leaves Door Open For Debt Parley

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Great Britain informed the United States yesterday that it was defaulting on its war debt again on Dec. 15, but left the door open for a new discussion of the problem.

Significantly, the British note was found to omit the usual statement that Great Britain was unable to meet the regular installments on its $5,029,163,198 total debt, which has been in default since 1933. This omission raised hope that Britain soon might follow the lead of France in initiating overtures looking toward definite negotiations.

On Dec. 15, Britain will owe $117,870,765 as it regular semiannual payment, plus $668,474,071 already in arrears. Finland, owing on Dec. 15 an installment of $231,315, is the only one of 13 debtor nations which has continued to pay regularly. It has announced that the installment would be met promptly.

All the other countries are expected to default again, although France may take the opportunity to present a specific proposal for adjusting her debt.

Europe sent billions to United States while defaulting war debts: Page 3.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Dec. 12

Strikes—Shipowners Propose Neutral Hiring Halls

Shipowners on the Pacific coast have offered striking maritime workers increased wages and "neutral hiring halls." Federal and state conciliators are hopeful that this proffer may, at least, bring the sides into conference. The workers still hold out for union-control of hiring halls. If the sides would only accept the shippers' offer as a basis for a truce, a ship might be manned and equipped to steam to the relief of Hawaii, where distress follows in the wake of paralyzed supply lines.

Violence flares in Chester, Penna., where strikers fight with workers, who seek to enter the strike-bound Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. Four men are critically hurt, 100 are injured.

Two years ago seven maritime workers were convicted for illegal possession of dynamite. They were charged with plotting to dynamite the Standard Oil Company at Patterson, Stanislaus County, Calif. Since the trial there have been presented affidavits from persons who allegedly claim they heard the prosecution witness admit perjury and a part in a frame-up. The San Francisco Central Labor Council has asked that federal and state authorities immediately investigate the whole matter.

Dublin—De Valera Modifies Constitution

Ireland, pursuing its policy of capitalizing the moment to promote its independence, for all practical purposes, passes measures which reduce in some measure the power of the British Crown over the Irish Free State.

With the swiftness of a legislative coup d'état, President de Valera pushed through the following legislation:

A bill removing the King from the Irish Constitution and abolishing the office of Governor General, which constitutes the King's representation in Ireland.

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Edward's Goodbye to Family Followed Windsor Radiocast; Ex-Ruler Goes to Boulogne

BOULOGNE - SUR - MER, France, Dec. 12 (AP)—The British Destroyer Fury, with former King Edward of Britain aboard, docked at the port of Boulogne today.

Heavy forces of troops and mobile guards were immediately thrown around the dock.

The British Consul and a French police official went aboard the vessel.

A man wearing a black coat and a black derby appeared on deck shortly afterward but could not be indentified as the former ruler in the growing darkness.

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Edward David Windsor of England, sailed today into exile after bidding farewell by radio to the empire.

Twelve hours after becoming a private citizen, the former monarch dashed by automobile to Portsmouth where he emoarked amid the greatest of secrecy.

He sailed aboard either the Admiralty yacht Enchantress or the destroyer Wolfhound, which slipped from the harbor under sealed orders.

Much Secrecy

Because of the secrecy and the darkness it was not immediately known on which of the two vessels Edward had embarked.

The ex-ruler's destination was not announced but unconfirmed reports circulated in Portsmouth that he was bound for the Mediterranean.

Where he would disembark was a secret closely guarded by naval authorities.

Farewells to Family

Prince Edward spoke from ancient Windsor Castle where he had dined with his Mother, his brothers, and other kinspeople.

His brother who succeeds him as King, and his mother, stood beside him during the broadcast.

Following his broadcast the members of his family in the privacy of a room in the great, historic castle, made their own farewells to the departing Prince.

Alone he was driven from the castle to the Royal lodge nearby.

Emergng from the car he made no attempt to shield his face from photographers.

He wore a dinner jacket under his overcoat and the bowler hat so often seen in his photographs.

After a brief stay at Windsor Lodge, Edward David Windsor was driven back to Fort Belvedere.

Crowds Cheer Him

Huge crowds gathered in the darkness outside the old castle which towers above the countryside from a hill overlooking the Thames.

Lustily they cheered him in farewell.

Watchers could see lights in only two windows of Windsor Castle while he was speaking. They were in the room where the broadcast itself was held.

Before he finally left Windsor, Prince Edward personally said good bye to old servants and royal retainers many of whom he had known since he was a child.

The bulk of his luggage already had been carried—none of it labelled—from Fort Belvdere.

Queen Mary and her immediate party left Windsor Castle for London about an hour after Edward departed.

The new King George VI, and his youngest brother, the Duke of Kent, left in separate automobiles shortly afterward.

D Fox

Proclamation

(Continued from Page 1)

down the grand staircase, out the palace door and re-entered his car.

He smiled in acknowledgement of the crowd's cheers as the royal automobile carried him along the Mall to Buckingham Palace.

The representative of the Irish Free State, whose Parliament today is debating the accession act, was not among the Dominion envoys presented to the ruler.

King George received the High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India and Southern Rhodesia.

Each was presented to the King individually and each gave him a message of homage.

In reply King George thanked each one, asking them to convey his good wishes to their dominions.

Ancient Ceremonials

As in the ancient but ageless ceremony of the past, four rostrums were provided for "His Majesty's Officers of Arms" to proclaim the accession.

Each of these places, Friary court at St. James's Palace, Charing Cross, Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange, called for its special, tradition-steeped ceremony.

In each, the principal figures were the officers of arms with quaint titles which date back through the centuries, the three Kings-of-Arms, Garter King-of-Arms, Clarenceux King-of-Arms and Norroy King-of-Arms; the six heralds, Lancaster, Somerset, Chester, Richmond, Windsor and York; and the four pursuivants, Rouge Croix Pursuivant, Blue Mantle Pursuivant, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant and Portcullis Pursuivant.

Dictated by Council

What they herald to the public is dictated by the proclamation drawn up earlier by the Accession Council in St. James's Palace, where the new title is first formally assumed by the new sovereign.

What they do is dictated by a ritual handed down through the centuries.

As always, the first public proclamation comes from the balcony in Friary Court, under the parapets of the old brick St. James's Palace and overlooking a quadrangle filled with smartly-erect troops.

Onto the balcony file the officers of arms and with them the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and trumpeters of the household cavalry, resplendent in short coats of cloth of gold and deep blue, velvet jockey caps.

George VI is Proclaimed

The Garter King-of-Arms, Sir Gerald Wollaston, proclaims George VI King.

Blasts from the silver trumpets ring out as the traditional words completing the proclamation: "God save the King!" resound and a battery in St. James's Park crashes out a salute to the sovereign.

Here it was, last January, that Edward VIII saw the proclamation ceremony from a near-by window.

Swiftly the pageant moves on.

In a cavalcade of royal carriages the medievally attired officers move on to Charing Cross where, under the shadow of the Nelson Monument, the proclamation is cried out again.

Silken Cord Bars Way

Down the Strand the procession moves to Temple Bar, ancient boundary between the City of Westminister and the City of London.

Here a silken cord bars the way to the King's Men, who must not set foot within the City of London until they have obtained the Lord Mayor's permission "to pass Temple Bar."

The Lord Mayor, Sir George Broadbridge, attired in robes and chain of office, awaits in the shadow of the gray law courts with his sheriffs and aldermen.

A triple fanfare of trumpets announces the approaching cavalcade.

"Who comes there?" is the call.

"The officer of arms, who demands entrance to the city to proclaim the King," Blue Mantle Pursuivant replies for the heralds.

Blue Mantle Pursuivant advances as the silken barrier is dropped and hands the Lord Mayor the order in council directing the reading of the proclamation.

Lord Mayor's Permission

The Lord Mayor steps aside and permits the officers to advance to the foot of narrow Chancery Lane where Norroy King-of Arms reads the proclamation.

The procession moves on.

It pierces the heart of the city, passing up Ludgate Hill alongside the sooty walls of St. Paul's Cathedral and along the narrow and twisting streets of the Royal Exchange.

Here in the triangle enclosed by the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street"—the Bank of England—the Exchange and the Mansion House, the proclamation is read by Clarenceux King-of-Arms.

His rostrum is the wide steps of the Exchange, with its Corinthian portico in the background and near at hand the figure of Queen Victoria.

For the last time the proclamation is heard and King George VI has been commended to his people with a plea to God "by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince George the Sixth with long and happy years to reign over us."

Princess Elizabeth Continues Her Title As Heir to Throne

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—The 10-year-old heir presumptive to the throne of England will continue to be known to the public as Princess Elizabeth—neither the title of Princess of Wales nor Princess Royal can be hers.

Princesses of Wales are wives of the eldest son of the reigning monarch, and England has had none since 1910, when Elizabeth's grandmother, the present Queen Mary, became Queen Consort of George V.

The principality is not conferred on female heirs to the throne and the title will remain merged with the crown unless a son is born to the new King and Queen.

The eldest daughter of the King usually is styled the Princess Royal, but this title cannot pass to Princess Elizabeth until her aunt, Princess Mary, the present holder of the title, passes on.

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Irish to Approve Accession After Constitutional Change

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Dec. 12 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council, Irish Free State, whose Government already has abolished the office of the British King's representative in the Irish Free State, asked the Dail Eireann today to ratify former King Edward's abdication act.

The accession law, approved yesterday in London, was brought formally before the Irish Parliament to ratify two actions: the former King's renunciation of the British thrope and King George's succession.

Mr. de Valera personally moved its adoption before the members. He announced his intention of rushing the measure to final passage today.

Buckley Signs Act

Earlier, Governor General Donal Buckley signed the constitutional act abolishing his office in the Saorstat.

The parliamentary galleries were crowded to capacity as the session opened.

The Free State's president restated his contention that abolition of the use of the King's name in the conduct of the dominion's domestic affairs only recognized the existing fact.

"As long as the King is the symbol of the empire and is recognized as such, he will be recognized by the Free State," Mr. de Valera said.

Objections From Labor

The president's statement drew objections from William Norton, Labor leader.

"Up to the present the Free State has had the King imposed upon them but now we are going out of our way to proclaim a King by an act of the Dail," Mr. Norton said.

"The historic aspirations of the Irish people should have been sufficient to prevent that step."

Although the legislation passed last night enacting the official end of the governor generalship, in effect, made the Free State internally independent of Britain, Mr. Eamon de Valera made clear there would be no break from the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Under the bill ratifying the accession of George VI as new King of Ireland the monarch's duties are limited to representing the Free State in the conduct of foreign affairs.

Recognizes Facts

Mr. de Valera described the legislation as "simply bringing the Constitution into line with the actual facts of the situation."

Mr. de Valera emphasized that he would not take advantage of King Edward's abdication to "have a slap at Britain," but he bluntly stated, "the Government policy wants ultimately to see all of Ireland a republic.

"I do not want to injure Britain. This bill is our own affair and Britain has no right to interfere in our private affairs."

Under the bill striking off the Crown's connection with internal Irish affairs, which was sent to Governor General Donal Buckley for signature today, Mr. de Valera will take over the duties he had performed in the King's name.

Queen Mary's Message

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Queen Mary, in a message addressed to the British people, said that she was "deeply touched by the sympathy which has surrounded me at this time of anxiety."

The Queen-Mother's statement follows:

"I have been so deeply touched by the sympathy which has surrounded me at this time of anxiety that I must send a message of gratitude from the depths of my heart.

"The sympathy and affection which sustained me in my great sorrow less than a year ago have not failed me now and are once again my strength and stay.

"I need not speak to you of the distress which fills a mother's heart when I think that my dear son has deemed it to be his duty to lay down his charge and that the reign which had begun with so much hope and promise has so suddenly ended.

"I know that you will realise what it has cost him to come to this decision; and that, remembering the years in which he tried so eagerly to serve and help his country and empire, you will ever keep a grateful remembrance of him in your hearts.

"I commend to you his brother summoned so unexpectedly and in circumstances so painful to take his place. I ask you to give to him the same full measure of generous loyalty which you gave to my beloved husband and which you would willingly have continued to give to his brother.

"With him I commend my dear daughter-in-law, who will be his Queen. May she receive the same unfailing affection and trust which you have given to me for six and 20 years.

"I know that you have already taken her children to your hearts. It is my earnest prayer that in spite of, nay through, this present trouble the loyalty and unity of our land and empire may God's blessing be maintained and strengthened.

"May he bless and guide you.

"Mary R."

Grange Opposes Tax Limitation In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 12—Opposition from the Rhode Island State Grange to the proposed amendment to the State constitution which would exempt from taxation homesteads valued up to $3000, was indicated here as the organization closed its fiftieth annual convention.

The members of the Grange opposed to the measure which was passed at the last session of the General Assembly on suggestion of the newly elected Governor Robert E. Quinn, on the grounds that it was another move to "soak the rich."

In a lengthy report the Grange committee on taxation defined the position of the state Grange saying:

"Recently we have heard of proposals advocating legislation to exempt taxes on real estate up to $3000. Theoretically, the idea of such a plan would seem to indicate an easement in taxes.

"The fact remains obvious, however, that it would only result in a breathing spell. Logically, we should not lose sight of the fact that such a change, although favorably intended for some small home owners, would automatically necessitate a reversal of transferred tax to people possessing property in excess of $3000 in order to compensate for the difference of a required figure necessary to meet current expenditures and outlays."

"Complaint and near resentment from the taxpayers is the topic and cry of today," the statement continued. "Obviously, the trouble lies primarily in two things; excess taxes which are burdensome and inequitable, levying of taxes resulting in dissatisfaction and unfairness.

"One can foresee the confiscation of wealth brought about by such wild policies as are being advocated. We are also reminded of the fact that a transfer or reversal of taxing methods would cancel approximately 15 per cent of the current revenue, thereby resulting in a state-wide loss in receipts amounting to $3,-800,000 and a valuation loss of $152,-000,000."

Edward

(Continued from Page 1)

stances that Edward, as Prince of Wales, could have had any one of hundreds of acceptable brides, but did not give his heart fully to any woman, as he did yesterday so gallantly before the whole world, until after he was king.

The circumstance that this woman did not meet with the approval of the British Government, in London and the dominions, cast the die of inevitable tragedy.

No other way out of a difficult situation was seen for Edward, as his saddened voice added, syllable by syllable, to the picture of a man too independent to submit to the rigid rules under which he had been bred, and too honest to take the unsavory ways of indirection, all too frequent in the annals of monarchy.

New Zealand First To Take New Oath

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Dec. 12 (AP)—Members of the New Zealand Cabinet and the Governor General took the oath of allegiance today to George VI, the first dominion to swear fealty to the new King. The oath was administered by the Dominion's Chief Justice.

George to Approve New Stamp Portrait

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—His Majesty's Post Office will go right on printing stamps bearing Edward's picture for the next few months.

Harassed officials said that sales had skyrocketed far above the usual 20,000,000-a-day figure on the day of abdication and afterwards, because of rumors the "Edward issue" would be instantly withdrawn.

Instead, the stamps will be printed steadily until King George VI approves his official portrait.

The first Edward stamps were issued only three months ago, and then only in the half-penny, penny, penny-and-halfpence and twopence-half penny denominations.

Books of penny-and-halfpence stamps still contain George V's portrait.

Ten Convicted of Running $2,000,000 Illicit Still

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 12 (AP)—Ten men were found guilty of operating what the Federal Government termed a $2,000,000 illicit liquor business in eastern New York by a jury in Federal Court here. Seven were acquitted. Sentences totaling eight years and eight months and fins totaling $35,000 were imposed by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coz.

British Proclaim George As King; Edward Departs

(Continued from Page 1)

at work in these great self-governing Dominions, according to law.

The Proclamation

At the same time heralds have been proclaiming outside "with one voice and consent of tongue and heart" that "the high and mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George is now our only lawful and rightful liege-lord George the Sixth, by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection."

Edward's Radiocast

A surprising degree of restraint is seen in the editorial comment in the press today on the dramatic broadcast which marked the lowering of the curtain on the reign of the late King. The farewell speech of Edward VIII, characterized by sincerity, dignity and chivalrous sentiment, made a profound impression on the millions of listeners in the British Empire, the United States and Europe, and formed a touching climax to the series of kaleidoscopic events which had monopolized world interest for more than a week.

His Loyalty Unshaken

From all classes of people have come unanimous expressions of affection for the late Monarch in his self-imposed decision to abdicate and to accept a position as a common citizen, a decision which has left unshakable his loyalty to his country and the Empire.

An air of solemnity characterized the proceedings on the radio before and during the historic pronouncement. Those eventful words were appropriately preceded by the subdued tones of the familiar chimes from Lodon's "Big Ben" striking the hour of 10 and the simple announcement by Sir John Reith, director of the British Broadcasting Company: "This is Windsor Castle. His Highness, Prince Edward."

The former King's voice was charged with emotion, yet the words came clear and distinct, and with deliberation.

Nowhere was the speech heard with more emotion than within the royal palaces where gardeners, gamekeepers, foresters and servants stood silently to hear that seven-minute farewell of the King whom they had come to know so well.

Crisis Worthily Met

The crisis has thus passed in an atmosphere of calm and resignation.

The London Times says: "The nation has treated the great issue worthily, it is thought, moving steadily and soberly, with reluctance but without sentimentality, with searching of the heart but without tumult, toward a firm conviction of the duty that might be laid upon it. This dignified judgment of a free people was given articulate expression yesterday in the practically unanimous passage of the Abdication Act through both Houses of Parliament in less than three hours. The indispensable condition for this unrevolutionary transfer of the crown is the granite solidity of the throne."

Referring to the abdication, the Daily Herald says: "If it had to happen it could not have happened in the end in any way that the peoples of this country and the Dominions would like better."

Sense of Order Prevailed

The Manchester Guardian says: "To a student of movements of national opinion this last week will become classical. There were all kinds of cross-currents—on one side personal affection, the feeling for tolerance in private relations, suspicion of the power of the church and society; on the other hand, the common moral standard, specific religious beliefs, a sense of what is fitting in the head of the nation and of his duty to be guided by the advice of his ministers. The currents were the same in all parts of the Empire. But after the first shock of bewilderment they set with only the tiniest exceptions in one direction. The conception of the constitutional monarchy as it has grown up in recent years prevailed. The King bowed before it and has gone."

"In a Private Station"

Some question has arisen as to the significance of the radio statement by Edward that he stands ready to serve the King and Empire in a "private station."

The general opinion here is that this is no more than a phrase indicating the ex-King's willingness to do his part in case of a national emergency. His presence, after what has occurred, it is thought, would only embarrass the Government.

Another consideration is that there are not any official positions that be could well occupy. It has not been the custom, for example, for any close relative of the sovereign either to undertake missions abroad as officially accredited ambassadors, or to serve the Government at home in any of the great ministeries of state.

They Also Served

It is true that the Earl of Athlone, Queen Mary's brother, was Governor General in the Union of South Africa from 1923 to 1931, but his relationship to the crown was much less close.

On the other hand, the good work which was done personally in an entirely unofficial and private capacity by the ex-King's grandfather, Edward VII, in improving Anglo-French relations, is quoted as suggesting a direction in which the ex-King might conceivably find scope for his activities, if he should ever want such an outlet, but this is not expected to occur in any case for some years.

To Move to Buckingham

"The new King and Queen have a considerable choice of royal residences. Their official London headquarters will be at Buckingham Palace, the big gray stone structure overlooking the green park close to Whitehall. They are to move into it from their present house in Piccadilly after some structural alterations have been effected, including the furnishing up as nurseries once more the big rooms that Queen Mary used for this purpose for the Princess Elizabeth when the Duke and Duchess of York were in Australia, nine years ago.

Other Residences

Near to Buckingham Palace is the much older official royal residence of St. James's, a castellated building, with beautiful apartments hung with armor and royal portraits going back to medieval days. This is now chiefly used for conferences. It also has quarters for other royalties.

Windsor Castle is a yet more imposing official structure with a great round tower commanding wide views of the River Thames. It is situated in Berkshire, 22 miles from London and often occupied by royalty, especially in the summer.

Private Properties

Two other estates—Sandringham and Balmoral Castle—are the private property of the reigning monarch.

Sandringham is in Norfolk overlooking that shallow arm of the North Sea "the wash." It comprises a large estate with beautifully wooded grounds which have been greatly improved by Edward VII and his successors who have erected model farms and cottages of latest design for the tenants.

Balmoral is the Scottish residence of the King and Queen. It occupies a site of wonderful attractiveness amid the heather-clad heights in Aberdeenshire, overlooking the clear swift-flowing River Dee. Its estate exceeds 50,000 acres and includes one of the finest deer forests in the world.

British Crown Democratic In Its Present-Day Usage

By the Marquis of Lothian
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 12—A week ago the very idea of the abdication of Edward VIII would have been regarded as absurd, not only in the outside world but in England also. Was not King Edward one of the most popular and outstanding figures alive? Had he not been in constant training for the position since boyhood? Did he not have great natural qualifications for position? Yet yesterday the incredible occurred. That abdication took place and what was perhaps even more remarkable that it was accepted as inevitable by almost all concerned.

How and why did the King's official life proceed with the inexorable progression of a great tragedy to this swift tragic end? It springs in part out of the situation of the modern British crown.

Crown Democratic

That crown is unlike any other. For all its pomp and circumstance it is essentially democratic. The King wields no political power. He is bound to act on the advice of whatever ministry can command a majority in the House of Commons and in the electorate outside. For England the throne stands mainly for stability and for that respect for best tradition and for lawful process which is so powerful an element in British character.

But the crown is also the sole unifying element in that unexampled array of 450,000,000 people, comprising many nations all self-governed or on the way to self-government, who make up the British Empire or Commonwealth of Nations, as it was officially named some 10 years ago.

Self-Governing Dominions

Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, the Irish Free State are fully self-governing. Their Cabinets and Parliaments are entirely independent of that of England. In their case also the King has to act on their advice. Yet all these people recognize the common obligation which finds its outward and visible sign in loyalty to throne. The Crown is therefore the link-pin of that loose confederation known at the British Empire. Just because the King exercises no political power, his influence for unity and constitutional order depends upon the respect in which he and his consort are held.

What Rulers Must Be

They must be above party politics because to take sides in politics would make the Throne itself a matter of controversy.

They must be above personal reproach or criticism in their lives because otherwise they would become not an influence for unity but for discord and division. And as is the case of every holder of any other great public office, it is impossible for them to distinguish between their public and their private lives. Nobody knows this better than the President of the United States. The Crown and its holder cannot therefore be separated, especially in this age of limelight and spot news.

Empire to Honor King's Birthday

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Royal salutes of 21 guns will be fired from ships at sea and garrisons ashore will parade Monday in celebration of the forty-first birthday of King George VI, three days after his accession.

There will be no trooping of the colors, historic ceremony in which guards regiments parade for the inspection of the King, for this took place on former King Edward's birthday six months ago. Flags will be flown from public buildings to mark the occasion, however.

There will be no "birthday honors list," in which peerages, baronetcies, knighthoods and honors are conferred, on King George's birthday. There has been no time to prepare one.

Beauty From Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 12—Avocados, lemons and papayas have jumped from the salad dish to the dressing table, and southern beauties figuratively are picking their complexions from the trees. A complexion that will look as well under moonlight as on the beach will be the goal of this year's sun-tanner, cosmeticians say.

West Palm Beach Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—More than 100 new homes and business buildings, representing investments of more than $1,000,000 have been constructed in West Palm Beach during the last 11 months.

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Europe Sent Billions to U.S. While Defaulting War Debts; Treasury Report Tells Story

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—New light on old debts is being thrown from a variety of sources as the next war debt payment date, Dec. 15, approaches to the accompaniment of perceptible stirrings from one or two debtor nations.

Intensive statistical studies have been under way for several years, bearing directly upon the war debts problem. The first of these, that of the United States Treasury itself, showed that the net surplus of foreign holdings accumulated in the United States since Jan. 1, 1935—during which period all war debts payments were suspended—amounted to $2,281,659,000.

Large Sums Transferred

This study showed that all debtor countries had large surpluses of capital which they were able to transfer to the United States, during the period when their claim on war debts was that appreciable payments could not be transferred. Even token payments were halted. Most of the large sums that came in were, of course, for private account. But the Treasury's figures are believed to prove conclusively that debtor governments could have made all war debt payments and three or four times as much more had they been willing, or able, to impose taxes or borrow the requisite sums from their citizens.

The difficulty which halted and still halts the measurable sums the American taxpayer is called upon to make up is seen therefore as a predominantly political one, rather than financial and economic. The argument that such payments would hurt the United States itself—most widely heard in the days when payments still were being made—has also been deflated by recent statistical examinations. For the sums that have come to the United States in recent months, apart from their possible effect on the stock market or in the event of a European war, are regarded in no sense as a major detraction to American export trade. In fact American exports have risen steadily during the same period, in about the measure of internal recovery here or the restoration of purchasing power and freer commerce abroad.

Problem Called Microscopic

Actually, as another study shows—that of the National Industrial Conference Board, published as "International Transactions of the United States"—the transfer problem of the war debts is miscroscopic as compared with many other transfer questions that the nations regularly take in their stride.

"The sums the war-debt receipts of the Treasury involved," this report says, "viewed separately by persons unfamiliar with the astronomical dimensions of America's total international dealings, seemed unmanageably bulky; whereas they were, by cool measurement, never more than about one-eightieth of our total foreign transactions and were often less."

Some Transfer Problems

Some ponderous transfer problems which passed unnoticed while political agitation flourished concerning the "impossible transfer difficulties" of the war debts, are cited by the same report: These were:

1. Immediately after the war, American pleasure tours abroad were almost suspended. In eight years, America was transferring abroad about $900,000,000 annually for tourist expenditures. Yet nobody called this a transfer problem.

2. In 1922, the United States' "favorable" trade balance was $1,257,000,000 less than in the preceding year, yet "invisible imports" to help balance this fluctuation were about the same in both years.

3. In 1924, par value of foreign securities publicly offered in the United States was $720,000,000 greater than in 1923. "America transferred the proceeds to foreigners," the report says, "without being aware that a transfer problem was involved."

4. The most striking transfer problem which passed unobserved came in 1928, and the report says: "For the second half of 1928 America's favorable trade balance was $452,000,000 greater than for the first half year. To make matters worse for the outside world, foreigners floated $610,000,000 less of securities on the American market in the second than in the first half of 1928. Those two items thus thrust upon the outside world a billion-dollar transfer problem within six months! Hardly anyone knew there was a transfer problem. Theoretically, the outside world would have been compelled to ship gold to the United States to the menace of their currency systems. What happened, to the contrary, was a net export of gold from the United States of about $9,000,000 during that half year."

Other Cases Cited

Lesser transfer problems of about $400,000,000 can be found in American experience "almost at random," says the study. Yet these unnoticed problems involve nearly twice as much money as came for war debts during the highest paying years.

In 1923, war debt receipts were larger than in any subsequent year, being $255,000,000. But America's international turnover in that year, still in the Industrial Conference Board's figures, was $12,815,000,000. In 1929, at the very moment when transfer arguments were being flung at the American creditor from every hand, war debt receipts totaled $207,000,000 against $20,319,000,000 transferred to and from the United States. In short, in that year, the war debts amounted to 1 per cent of the sums for which the transfer problem was largely ignored.

"Invisible Exports"

Authorities are pointing out, further, that war-debts annuities—like the net inflow of foreign capital charted by the treasury—produce an "invisible export." In the case of the debts, the article exported is a part of the interest-bearing securities, with coupons attached, of the United States Treasury. Similarly, with inflowing foreign capital, securities are exported, representing not only Treasury obligations but American mines and factories and agricultural fields.

Imports of capital into the United States, it is true, promote imports of commodities, for American citizens have less taxes to pay, more money left with which to buy. But the fact that they have less taxes to pay also tends to keep their prices a little lower, and the foreign taxpayer who digs deep to pay his debt will have to set a slightly higher price on his goods. His competitive position in other foreign markets, say Latin America, will be unpardonable.

It all comes down to the fact that much water has run under the dam of international transactions since 1929 and since 1932-33. Today it is clearly realized that the one factor primarily producing an alleged desire to settle the war debts is the wish of some European countries to begin borrowing again. This is counterbalanced by American unwillingness to be drawn into preparation for another war.

The paradox may, therefore, be just around the corner of the debtors offering money and the United States turning it down. But henceforth, arguments that it is physically impossible to transfer the debt sums, or detrimental to the United States to do so apparently will be met with new statistical realism on the part of accredited authority in Washington and elsewhere.

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Artist's Brush Portrays Tension of Holiday Mail Rush

Courtesy of Treasury Department Art Projects; Reginald Marsh, Artist

'Sorting the Mail'

Completed Mural for Post Office Department Building in Washington, D. C., and One of Works Exhibited at Corcoran Art Gallery

Erie County Head Leads in N.Y. For G.O.P. Leadership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—The New York Republican quandary over the man best qualified to reform its lines for the critical forthcoming period in state affairs was formally before the leaders today following a dinner at the National Republican Club here last night for a general discussion of the successor to the resigning chairman, Melvin C. Eaton. Mr. Eaton is retiring in a storm of criticism from the defeated state standard-bearer, William P. Bleakley, who called the dinner-meeting after asserting the ticket had failed because Mr. Eaton's department had not been adequate to the situation.

Having published his bill of vindication and declared himself out of the picture save as he is able to participate as a zealous soldier in the ranks, Mr. Eaton was not present at the dinner, declaring he did not wish to project himself unduly into the deliberations.

Five Hours, No Decision

Headed by Mr. Bleakley and with Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., president of the National Republican Club, as host, the leaders dined and surveyed the outlook for five hours without reaching any decision on the candidacy, which must be resolved at the state committee meeting here Monday night when Mr. Eaton's resignation becomes effective.

The name which has the forefront among the aspirants is that of Edwin F. Jaeckle, Erie County leader and one of three men who organized to nominate Mr. Bleakley for Governor in a combination which, in fact, relegated Mr. Eaton to the status of figurehead for their decisions in state affairs. Mr. Jaeckle partakes not a little of the "progressivism" with which the party suddenly found its traditional standpattism being undermined in the W. Kingsland Macy chairmanship. It was to shelve this element that the conservative element instated Mr. Eaton.

Up to Bleakley

The question now appears to be whether Mr. Bleakley, who has denounced the party policy as it evolved under Mr. Eaton and his advisers and declared for a "liberal" leadership, can force the issue over the heads of men like Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman; Philip Elting of Ulster; Representative Bertrand H. Snell, and other whose names have long been representative of Republican affairs both here and in the nation.

Mr. Bleakley's characterization of the meeting last night was that it was "entirely harmonious" and "unique, in that the qualifications of the various candidates were freely discussed in the presence of the candidates themselves."

"There was no decision among the informal conferences, and there is, therefore, no announcement to be made," he added. "We will meet again on Monday."

There was little question among observers of the party situation today, however, that the Bleakley forces command an ample margin over the 151 votes necessary to elect a chairman of the state committee of 300 members.

Puts Outcome in Doubt

If their apparent leaning toward Mr. Jaeckle is sincere, therefore, the outcome is in no doubt.

The reorganizers of the party in the State are in a position to show that, under the old leadership, Republican votes have been falling away for several years and that a change in the direction of party affairs is imperative. In the face of this discouragingly steady recession in Republican status in the Empire State, they stand ready to take over the helm.

Today the Republicans, a minority group in the Senate and with only a one-vote majority in the Assembly, are programless, with the convening of the new Legislature only 18 days away and one of the most important calendars in many years pending, involving social and anti-crime measures and with a constitutional convention in the forthcoming year for which a slate of delegates must be formed.

It is these lacks in organization and leadership that the Bleakley faction has for argument in its move to make over the party.

Morrison Rirport Ready

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Dec. 12—Morrison Airport here will be Florida's twenty - second lighted airport when it is dedicated Dec. 19.

Treasury Exhibits Paintings In New Role of Art Patron

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In its new role of art patron, the Treasury has put on display at the Corcoran Art Gallery here a large number of mural paintings and sculptures soon to embellish 200 public buildings in various American cities.

The nation's leading painters were engaged to do part of the work. Other contracts went to unknown artists who won them in "blind" competitions.

Large Variety on View

An even greater variety of mural painting is on exhibition here than was shown recently at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York. Included in the display are 70 full-scale murals, as well as preliminary sketches, room models, statues, wood carvings, frescoes and easel paintings, representing the work of 350 painters and sculptors.

Most of the murals, depicting local history and industry, will go into new post office buildings in various cities. Others will decorate federal low-cost housing projects being built under PWA auspices.

Officers at Fort Sheridan, Ill., are to have their mess hall adorned with gay wall paintings.

At the Chillicothe, Ohio, federal reformatory murals are expected to play an important part in a social experiment.

Portraits for Embassies

Embassies and legations abroad will be furnished with portraits of famous Americans.

Among the most-discussed murals are those in the new Department of Justice building here, done by George Biddle and Henry Varnum Poor. Faces of Mr. Biddle's brother, Francis, former head of the National Labor Relations Board, of his wife, and of Edward Rowan, chief of the Treasury's division of painting and sculpture, are discernible in his mural with the long title, "The Sweatshop and Tenement of Yesterday Can Be the Life Planned with Justice of Tommorrow."

Mr. Poor painted several panels showing events in the life of an apprehended gangster and the consideration of the gold case by the Supreme Court. The latter has been criticized because it shows a lawyer arguing the case with his back to the court.

Other artists who have been busy decorating new Government buildings in Washington include Reginald Marsh, Maurice Sterne, Leon Kroll, and John Steuart Curry.

Two Types Employed

Two types of artists have been employed by the Treasury. First, those with established reputations, engaged because they can give the Government a high grade of work; and second, those on relief rolls who can meet certain standards.

The Treasury art project is distinct from that conducted by the WPA, under which more than 5000 artists have been put to work, regardless of ability.

Artists who received contracts on the basis of their reputations as well as those chosen through competition receive from $10 to $20 a square foot for their work. Usually they hire from one to six assistants. Most of them paint in their studios, but in a few cases it is done on the walls. Artists employed from relief rolls get from $80 to $105 a month.

In opening the exhibition, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, hailed the experiment as "the most far-reaching, liberal and impartial plan which the artists of this country, or any country, have ever been privileged to engage in."

Belgian Proposal Offers Plan For Universal League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League of Nations should "achieve universality" by so modifying the Covenant in the direction of elasticity as to render it easier for non-member states to cooperate."

This is the main point in recommendations for League reform put forward by the Belgian Government in a note addressed to Joseph A. C. Avenol, secretary general of that body.

The measures proposed include changes "to dispel the uncertainty that still prevails as to the extent of the obligations imposed on the members of the League by Article 16 of the Covenant." This article lays down the conditions under which sanctions are liable to be imposed upon aggressor states.

In this connection the Belgian Government says: "It is important that in such a serious matter governments should know as exactly as possible the extent of their responsibilities and of the outside assistance they can count upon. Moreover, the practical operation of the system might be seriously interfered with in some cases by doubt and controversy arising out of it."

The Belgian Government also advises the redrafting of Article XI which authorizes the League to take any action that may be "deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations." Here the object aimed at is to expedite action while eliminating all threat of war.

WPA in New York To Reinstate Needy

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Local WPA Administrator Brehon B. Somervell announced yesterday all discharged WPA employees found by the Home Relief Bureau to be in need would be reinstated.

He said the effective date of dismissals, about 8000 of which have been made, would be advanced to Dec. 20 so employees affected could obtain relief status and remain on the WPA pay roll without interruption.

A delegation from the Federation of WPA Supervisors called on Mr. Somervell at noon to threaten a supervisors' strike if seven supervisors dismissed for a theater project "sit-down" strike were not reinstated by Thursday. The delegation was not admitted to the administrator's office and sent in a written resolution.

Another delegation representing five WPA unions called on him to protest dismissals and were told, in view of Mr. Somervell's relief-status reinstatement order, that "your quarrel is now with the city and not with me."

Deepest Texas Oil Well

The Texas gulf coast's deepest oil well—10,560 feet—is located north of Galveston. It soon will be drilled deeper.

New York Opens Hudson Parkway Link to Bronx

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Fulfilling an improvement program advanced as long ago as 1891, New York City unceremoniously opened the Henry Hudson Parkway here today, permitting motor traffic to flow between Manhattan and the Bronx over four and one-fourth miles of ultar-modern road.

The new unit of the city's parkway system crosses the Harlem Ship Canal by the new Henry Hudson Bridge, a single-arch steel span that stretches 840 feet between Inwood Hill Park in Manhattan and Spuyten Duyvil in the Bronx, at a height of 142.5 feet above mean high water.

Simultaneously with the opening of the Henry Hudson Parkway, the Shore Parkway Extension, of more than one mile in length, was opened in Brooklyn.

Connecting with Riverside Drive along the Manhattan side of the river, the Henry Hudson Parkway extends to the Saw Mill River Parkway at the city boundary in Van Cortlandt Park. The southern section traverses Inwood Hill Park at the northern end of Manhattan, last home of the island's aboriginal inhabitants.

Plans of New York City officials are that ultimately the Henry Hudson Parkway will be only a single link in an express highway system reaching from the northernmost boundary of the Bronx to the southern shore of Brooklyn. Improvement of the route is now under way with construction of an elevated highway along the west shore of Manhattan.

Today and tomorrow passage over the Henry Hudson unit will be free to traffic, but afterwards a toll of 10 cents a vehicle will be charged. Except for the new Triborough Bridge, other highway bridges between Manhattan and the Bronx are toll-free.

Private Arms Trade In Britain Opposed By Women's League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Despite the recent findings of the Royal Commission on the Manufacture of Arms that complete nationalization of the arms industry is impractical, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is anxious to see this trade taken out of private hands and placed entirely under Government control.

In a note drawn up by the executive committee of the league, the women regret that fuller inquiry has not been made by the commission into the "evils of the system of private profit," and state their belief that the influence of private interests has had, and is continuing to have, a "serious effect," both in increasing international fears and suspicions and in obstructing the desire of the people for reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement.

The women urge that the British Government press for international adoption of the measures of control proposed in the draft articles put forward by the United States Government in November, 1934, and accepted by the Committee of the Disarmament Conference in February, 1935, as a basis for discussion.

Roosevelt Heads Across Caribbean On Last Leg Home

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, AT SEA, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt was bound across the Caribbean today on the last leg of his combined vacation and peace voyage to South America.

The Cruiser Indianapolis, bearing the President north across the 1667 miles from Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, was expected to reach Charleston, S. C., early Tuesday. The President planned to entrain there to reach the capital by evening.

Mr. Roosevelt's cabin was stocked with Christmas presents his son James hurriedly purchased in bazaars of the British West Indian island where the Indianapolis and its convoy cruiser, the Chester, called yesterday.

The President expressed gratitude for the cordial reception he received during his shore visit.

He deferred writing his legislative budget message and second inaugural address until his return to Washington and hoped to spend some of the last days of his trip fishing.

His fishing gear—including a special spinner given him by a Trinidad admirer—was set out waiting for the flotilla to reach Aves, otherwise known as Bird Islands, about 350 miles north of Port-of-Spain in the Lesser Antilles, where Mr. Roosevelt planned to try his luck for several hours in a small boat if the water were smooth enough.

Otherwise, he hoped to fish later off Culebra Island, east of Puerto Rico.

Philadelphia Lifts Ban On Campfires in Parks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12—The odor of roasting hot dogs and steaks will be wafted through the woodland dells of Philadelphia parks next summer as campfires, hitherto forbidden, send showers of sparks up into the blue night and cast a cheery glow on circles of hungry faces.

The Fairmount Park Commission's traditional ban against outdoor fires in the various parks under their jurisdiction, was withdrawn at their December meeting. A survey was authorized to determine suitable locations for fireplaces to be built in Fairmount Park, Pennypack Park and Burholme Park, as well as in a number of the smaller park areas. The survey is to be conducted by the new committee on recreational activity, and the fireplaces are to be erected by early spring.

Drexel's Educational Zeal Praised on Founder's Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 — A wider distribution of educational opportunity was the ideal of Anthony J. Drexel, founder of Drexel Institute of Technology, Dr. Joseph H. Penniman, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, declared at the annual Founder's Day celebration of the institute. Dr. Penniman further said:

"Mr. Drexel was not actuated by the desire to erect to his own memory a monument, although such it is. His only thought was to disseminate knowledge, to provide inspiration and purpose to the lives of young men and women, and to contribute, as every good citizen should, the well-being of others."

Northwest Florida Develops Rock Caverns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARIANNA, Fla., Dec. 12—A program of improvement now under way to beautify and make accessible one of Florida's most interesting points of natural scenic beauty—Blue Springs and the rock caverns near Marianna—is attracting interest among tourists who enter the State on Highway No. 1.

Development of this scenic and recreational spot is expected to benefit northwest Florida, where the caverns lie adjacent to the Chipola river. Also of interest is the Florida Highway No. 1, known as the "Old Spanish Trail," one of the oldest highways in America.

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Puzzle Corner Answers
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2. Tear, Teat, Meat, Mead, Mend.
3. 0.428. Method: Subtract 210 from 364 and then divide by 364.
4. P in PO in TS (Pinpoints).
5. Minuet in G — Beethoven; Serenade — Schubert; Largo — Handel; Traumerei — Schumann; Spring Song—Mendelssohn; Melodie in F — Rubinstein; Butterfly — Grieg; Humoresque — Dvorák; Buona Notte—Nevin; To a Wild Rose—MacDowell.

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Organized Farmers Demand Price Levels Be Maintained; Urge Market Be Protested

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 12 (AP)—The American Farm Bureau Federation resolved last night to use every effort found necessary to maintain price levels of farm products in line with the American standard of wages and living to assure agriculture its "rightful share of national income."

This policy was named as the chief objective of the organization in resolutions adopted at the closing session of the eighteenth annual convention.

The resolution set forth that such a national farm policy must provide:

Issues Set Forth

Restoring and maintaining a high degree of soil fertility;

Schedule of agricultural tariffs to protect the domestic market from competing imports that hold or force American prices below parity levels;

Reduction of excessive industrial tariffs to equalize price levels of industrial and agricultural commodities;

Aggressive efforts to develop new domestic farm products;

State and federal marketing agreements;

Holding of surpluses from market channels in the most economical way under a system of federal loans based on warehousing or trust receipts.

Officers Elected

Earl C. Smith of Chicago was elected vice-president of the federation. Edward A. O'Neal of Alabama holds over as president.

Selection of the 1937 convention city was left to the Executive Committee, which was reported to favor Chicago.

The convention elected five new directors and re-elected five others, as follows: new, Arthur Packard, Burlington, Vt.; Addison Drake, Fairbanks, Ind.; Francis Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa; Frank W. White, Marshall, Minn., and R. E. Short, Brinkley, Ark. Re-elected, Mrs. Abbie C. Sargent, Manchester, N. H.; L. E. Freudenthal, Las Cruces, N. M.; H. J. King, Laramie, Wyo.; J. F. Porter, Columbia, Tenn., and Ben Kilgore, Louisville, Ky.

The new vice-president was chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Another resolution urged amendment of the Packers and Stockyards Act to give access to books and records of meat packers and stockyard operators to the Secretary of Agriculture for the "purpose of gathering information relative to different types of livestock marketing in various parts of the country."

On monetary policies, the organization recommended that the authority now given the President in existing law be etxended until such time as a monetary authority can be created.

Liberal administration of farm loans—especially loans to worthy young men and efficient tenants to enable them to become farm owners—was asked in another resolution, which also insisted upon a rate of 3 per cent interest on farm mortgages.

Stand on Transport

On the subject of transportation, the federation set forth that it favored only such federal regulation of transportation as is necessary to assure lowest possible costs consistent with efficient service. All discriminatory legislation or administrative rulings should be removed which penalize for the purpose of raising or maintaining costs at the level of some other form of transportation, which has the effect of raising the cost to shippers, the resolution said.

The organization also opposed highway beautification until an adequate system of farm-to-market roads has been provided.

Recommendation that the Federal Government grant taxpayers a substantial offset on income taxes for income tax paid to the states was made in another resolution.

Want "Gas" Tax Used on Roads

The federation also urged that state income tax revenue be used to reduce the property tax on farms and homes. Opposition to the tendency of using gasoline taxes for general revenue, instead of for roads and streets was expressed.

The federation recommended that exemption of securities from income taxation be abolished. Taxes on liquor, the resolution said, should be high enough to yield substantial revenue, but not so high as to foster bootlegging.

Support of reciprocal trade treaties, negotiated ordinarily to restore agricultural exports by judicious lowering of industrial tariffs, was pledged.

No Cut in Farm Tariffs

This resolution insisted there be no reduction in present agricultural tariffs on any farm product that would have the effect of holding or reducing domestic price levels below parity. Countries on the free list should be forcefully encouraged, the resolution said, to take exchange commodities produced in the United States.

Federal laws and regulations were urged to restrict, through quotas and tariffs, importation of farm products during periods when curtailed market outlets force decreased production of American farm products.

The federation recommended amendment of the Robinson-Patman Act so co-operative methods of doing business would not be interferred with.

Savant and His Mountain 'Lab'

Wide World

Experiments Amid the Snows

Hess Institute on Heights Above Innsbruck. Inset—Dr. V. F. Hess, Nobel Prize Winner

Miami Girl Pilot Sets World Marks At Air Maneuvers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12—The first race event in the ninth Miami All-American air maneuvers was won yesterday by Mike Murphy of Kokomo, Ind. The race was for Taylor cub planes. Eight planes participated in the event, Neil McCrag, Fairview, Penna., coming in second, and Owen Macrobert of Atlanta, Ga., third.

Planes that had been grounded along the sea board by "zero" ceiling arrived at the air port by twos and threes.

Two world records were established by Crystal Mowry, a Miami girl who set an altitude record at 7000 feet in a Kitty Hawk light seaplane of the first category, weighing less than 1499 pounds. Earlier in the day, she set a speed record over a 100-kilometer closed course at 66 miles an hour for light seaplanes of the third category, weighing less than 771 pounds. She used an Aeronaca in this event.

Dewane L. Wallace, Wichita, Kan., flew a Cessna plane at 156.13 m. p. h. over a 25-mile course to win the Argentine trophy. Harrison L. Doyle of Erie, Penna., was second and Larry Cook, Lakeland, Fla., third.

King of Sweden Presents Nobel Prize to Winners

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Dec. 12 (AP)—Two Americans and six other leaders in their fields were awarded Nobel prizes at a traditionally elaborate ceremony presided over by King Gustav of Sweden.

Eugene O'Neill, the American dramatist who was granted the literary award of $40,000, was not present, but Dr. Carl David Anderson of the California Institute of Technology was on hand to receive his prize for physics.

The young American natural scientist shared the $40,000 physics award with Prof. V. E. Hess of Innsbruck University, Austria.

The 1935 peace prize, not previously granted, went to Carl von Ossietzky, German pacifist who was only recently released from a German prison camp in which he had spent three years.

Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister and permanent chairman of the Inter-American peace conference now being held in Buenos Aires, won the 1936 peace prize. He and Herr Ossietzky each receive about $39,000.

Sir Henry H. Dale, director of the National Institute for Medical Research at Hampstead, Eng., and Prof. Motto Loewi of Graz University, Austria, were awarded the joint medicine and psychology prize.

Prof. Peter Josef Wilhelm Debye of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute for Physics in Berlin was given the chemistry prize.

A Man in the News

Dr. Victor F. Hess

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INNSBRUCK, Austria—The Austrian professor, Dr. Victor F. Hess, who shares the Nobel Prize for physics for the past year with the American, Dr. Carl David Anderson, received this distinction for his discovery and study of "cosmic rays."

It was 26 years ago that he made the discovery for which he is now rewarded. Other natural scientists became interested in the subject, so at present he is only one among a number of gifted investigators of cosmic rays.

His discovery came from the fact that air is not a constant conductor of electricity. A charged electrometer, when left free in the air, loses its force. Something, the natural scientists said, neutralises it and thus takes it away. They thought the neutralising agency was raido active rays from the earth. But Professor Hess found that in an insulated chamber where rays from the earth cannot penetrate, as well as in the higher atmosphere, where such rays are not so active, this neutralizing force still operates. He therefore concluded that it does not come from the earth.

To verify this conclusion he made many ascents in balloons during the year 1912 and found that the farther he got from the influence of the earth the more active was the other force. So he felt certain that he had made the acquaintance of rays coming to our world from unmeasured distances. He published his discoveries and conclusions and the natural scientific world has generally adopted the name "cosmic rays" for this strange agent, which is neither heat nor light, whose nature is unknown and whose origin is a complete mystery.

The rays have astounding power of penetration and are able to go through two feet of lead or mercury, through 1000 feet of water, and to pierce deep into mines. Their speed also has been found to be very great.

Corpuscular Waves

After long study, it is accepted that they are not wave-like, but corpuscular.

So far, cosmic rays have not proved of much practical significance. For all their speed and penetrating power as yet they light no mines and drive no mills. These strange rays, that are no one knows what, come from no one knows where, and pierce into all secret places, following us indoors and outdoors, day and night, in the heights and depths, are like invisible shadows whose presence appears at present to affect us as little as their absence would.

Dr. Hess seems to be what most laymen would imagine a great natural scientist ought to be! Though enjoying recognition, he has not sought fame. He cares nothing for wealth. His modest professor's salary (perhaps $200 a month) answers all his needs, he said. The prize he has received will be used for further research. His ambition is to serve natural science and not himself.

Records of Rays

He has two institutes: a small one in Innsbruck, beside the Inn River, and the main one on a mountain towering above the city at an easily accessible point called Haselekar. The American Rockefeller Institute helped build them. Every day for five years records of the cosmic rays have been taken. By night and day these rays are made to write their diary, to trace zigzag paths, like lightning, on intricate instruments. Many photographs are also taken.

Innsbruck is a center of some international strife, of a conflict among National Socialists, Marxists, and Clericals, among Germans, Austrians, and Italians, but Professor Hess is kept high above them in his search for the upper ends of his rays.

Edward's Broadcast On Permanent Record

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation, whose facilities were utilised to start the message around the world, announced that a record of the speech would be kept perpetually along with the recordings of the late King George V's Christmas talks.

With the delivery of Edward's last words from Windsor Sir John Reith, director general of "BBC," decided to make this terse announcement:

"All stations of the British Broadcasting Corporation are closing down."

British Weekly Started in 1714

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, Eng.—Famous in the history of the British provincial press and laying claim to one of the longest records of unbroken publication, the Norwich Mercury, weekly journal, has recently celebrated the printing of its 15,000th issue.

This Norwhich newspaper was first published in 1714. It claims to go back in unbroken line to the days when Norwich was a walled city, with guards at its gates. In its early numbers, readers must have found disclosed remarkable news that is now important history, such as the rise to power of the Norfolk landowner, Sir Robert Walpole, Britain's first Prime Minister.

Provincial, or "local," journals have for three centuries held an important place in the development of the press in Britain. One of the first English country newspapers was the Norwich Post of 1701. Only six copies of this paper are known to survive, one in the British Museum.

Several papers followed the Post's lead, in Norwich, including the Weekly Mercury, later renamed the Norwich Mercury. Contemporary records give the date of the founding of the Weekly Mercury as 1714. For 211 years only three families were represented in the editorship of the Mercury.

Today the normal issue of the paper contains 20 pages, sometimes increased to 28. There are several subsidiary and associated journals, covering the whole of East Anglia with local news. The journal has remained independent.

Ottawa to Consult With Officials On Drought Area Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask. — Ministers of agriculture from the three prairie provinces will visit Ottawa Dec. 14 to review with Federal Department of Agriculture officials plans for rehabilitation of Western Canada's drought area.

Invitations have been received from J. G. Gardiner, Federal Minister of Agriculture, by the ministers of Agriculture in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

Plans for moving of settlers from unsuitable soil districts will be considered and debt adjustment will be discussed.

19 to Stand Trial On Black Legion Charge

DETROIT, Dec. 11 (AP)—Common Pleas Judge Ned H. Smith today ordered 19 men held for trial on a criminal syndicalism indictment charging that they helped organize the Black Legion and plotted to overthrow the Federal Government.

Viggo C. Rasmussen, a Highland Park policeman indicted with the others, was released on motion of Chester P. O'Hara, Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. O'Hara reported that police have been unable to arrest two others indicted, Virgil (Bert.) Effinger, Lima, Ohio, named by investigators as national commander of the hooded society, and Isaac (Peg-Leg) White, a former Detroit police officer.

Matanuska Valley Plan Defended By Alaska Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU, Alaska—A storm of protest has followed remarks attributed to Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, that the Government's attempt to plan a colony in the Matanuska valley has been "a failure."

Senator Thomas, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, made a one month's visit to Alaska last summer to inquire into the growing Indian problem. During his tour he stopped off at the Matanuska valley colony.

So general were the protests against his assertions that the federal enterprise was a failure and that Alaskan vegetables were "virtually worthless for marketing" that they drew a reply from Territorial Gov. John W. Troy.

Mistake Often Made

"If he is correctly quoted, Senator Thomas has illustrated the mistake that is often made by those who arrive at conclusions and render judgments without getting to the bottom of things," the Governor commented in his reply printed in the Daily Alaska Empire here.

The Governor expressed himself as sorry Senator Thomas did not "stay longer in Alaska and get more accurate information about the territory.

"Instead of spending one month of one season here he should sometime spend several months of several seasons before passing judgment on it," the Governor declared.

Senator Thomas is reported to have stated that the Matanuska valley has only two seasons—"July and winter"; that "one third of the 400 families in the settlement are ready to quit"; and that "the produce of the valley cannot be sold readily, even in local markets."

Governor Took Issue

With these statements in particular, Governor Troy took issue.

"The declaration that Alaska has just two seasons, July and winter," said the Governor, "is obviously erroneous to people who have spent years in the territory.

"His statement that Alaskan vegetables are inferior to those in the states is not in accord with United States Agricultural Experiment Station reports.

"The colony was a 200 family resettlement colony and not a 400-family colony, as Senator Thomas is reported to have said, and no such number mentioned have left Matanuska valley, or sought to leave."

Governor Troy was emphatic in his belief that the Matanuska Valley project has an important part to play in the development of Alaska and that its import will be felt more vitally by coming generations.

Ever since the Resettlement Administration nearly two years ago in co-operation with the F. A. R. A., established the colony at Palmer, some 40 miles north of Anchorage, there has been a great diversity of opinion expressed as to the success of the enterprise.

It is thought here in certain quarters that Senator Thomas' remarks were made in an attempt to prevent the setting up of any more such projects, as it has been reported that several smaller ones are now being considered.

Ship Truce Before Christmas Aim of Negotiators in West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12—Amid the most promising atmosphere since the beginning of the maritime strike, moves are underway which negotiators hope will bring "peace before Christmas."

Effective steps were taken toward settlement of the dispute between operators of coastwise vessels, their crews and longshoremen with the vote Wednesday by union members on compromise proposals indicating that only details remain to be ironed out.

39,000 Men Idle

Settlement of this impasse would release some 70 coastwise vessels and insure rapid progress toward the break-up of the deep-sea operator-employee dispute involving 26 companies and holding more than 150 ships and a personnel of close to 39,000 idle on the Pacific coast alone.

Both sides admit the public's demand for a truce has led them to seek immediate peace instead of "waiting each other out."

A striking example of this was the mass meeting in the San Francisco civic auditorium, Dec. 8, attended by approximately 15,000 persons—workers, neutral citizens, and pro-employer groups. Here strike leaders and a shipowner official debated the issues at stake.

Hearing for Both Sides

With the exception of one heckler—who was ejected—the meeting was conducted along the lines of an open public forum, with the audience left to decide at the end which speaker had been most effective.

Although applause was loudest for Harry R. Bridges, of the International Longshoremen's Association, the reception accorded Roger Lapham, president of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, and the respect with which his presentation of the shipowners' side was received indicated first, that it was not a "packed" union meeting, and secondly, that the thousands gathered there wanted to hear an honest presentation of the facts from both sides.

Both Mr. Bridges and Mr. Lapham declared they sought an immediate end to the strike. Their means of settlement, however showed clearly the two differing points of view; Mr. Bridges demanding, as have the unions all along, that the owners capitulate to union demands. Mr. Lapham held that there must be an arbitrator or "an umpire to see that both sides abide by the rules."

Mr. Bridges declared arbitration was impossible under present circumstances, for he held the unions felt to arbitrate the points at stake would take away the fundamental principles of collective bargaining upon which the labor movement is based.

There was little bitterness evident at the meeting. It is becoming increasingly evident that both sides are willing to end the impasse if a satisfactory solution can be found.

Early Settlement Likely

With the public demanding immediate settlement, with relief rolls mounting, with business beginning to experience a pre-holiday slump; with Oriental customers canceling strike-bound shipments, which means a tremendous loss to American merchants, and with a more conciliatory attitude shown by the two disputants, events are moving rapidly toward a climax.

Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, just returned from a swing through labor and employer camps in the Pacific Northwest, reports both sides anxious to mend the rift. He has indicated that he is working to bring deep-sea operators and their employees into a resumption of negotiations, but, in the meantime, has been focusing attention on the coastwise problem.

Two Benefits Seen

If both sides can reach an agreement without action by the Federal Government, assert those close to both parties, two things would be accomplished:

1. Both sides would strive to abide by their obligations more carefully than though the contract were of a semi-dictated nature.

2. Speedy agreement without pressure from Washington would give the President, Secretary of Labor and Congress support of both parties in preparing maritime legislation beneficial to employer, employee and the public.

West Palm Beach Plans Shuffleboard Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Dec. 12—Headed by the Florida state shuffleboard tournament in February, the list of shuffleboard contests to be staged here during the next few months includes more than a half dozen major events, it was announced today by the city recreation commission. According to A. E. Allen, president of the West Palm Beach Shuffleboard Association, some of the best players in the nation are expected to participate.

City and regional events, and an inter-park trophy competition will precede the state championship matches which will be staged by a committee under the direction of Frederick A. Norton, president of the Florida Shuffleboard Association. Louis Fendi of Lake Geneva, Wis., former president of the Fort Lauderdale association, who has already arrived for the season here, is expected to be one of the leading contenders.

Remington Rand Denied More Time for Reply

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 12 (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc. lost yesterday a motion for an extension of time in which to prepare its reply to government charges that it violated the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Trial Examiner Charles A. Wood scored the company for what he contended were "dilatory tactics" and transferred the entire case to the National Labor Relations Board at Washington, D. C., for a decision.

Counsel fo rthe company argued that the voluminous record of testi-

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League Acts to Start Rigid Control in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Dec. 12—The League of Nations Council agreed today on a resolution intended to isolate the Spanish civil war. The resolution had been framed after a series of private meetings, as a result of which the Council recognized the danger that the civil war offered to European peace and decided to associate itself with the policy of non-intervention. This should be enforced by a more effective system of control. The Council also expressed its sympathy with the Franco-British efforts for mediation and appealed to the Red Cross for co-ordination of humanitarian action in favor of the non-combatants.

Even Julio Avarez del Vayo, Madrid Foreign Minister, has admitted that he is prepared to accept such a resolution.

Madrid Cautious

Señor del Vayo indeed has asked nothing from the Council. He has merely availed himself of the opportunity of making general observations on fascism from the Geneva platform, without specifying any charges that are likely to provoke counter-charges. In this connection it is noted with regret that Italy is now bringing more precise accusations against the French Government of aiding the Caballero Government. Any further widening of the Italo-French breach is deplored in nearly all circles.

The Polish representative denounced the present session of the League as unhelpful to the suffering people of Spain. There can be no tangible result of an exchange of views, he argued, and the League is again engaged in controversies which damage its prestige and injure the cause of international peace.

Defends London Committee

Viscount Cranborne contradicted Señor del Vayo's view of the inefficacy of the London non-intervention committee, declaring it had prevented the spread of war to other countries. But he admitted infractions on both sides. The French delegates likewise showed relative coldness to the atempts to single out particular countries.

As for Moscow's representative, he defended Russia's assistance on the ground that it was given to a legal government. The point, however, is not the legal status of either party in Spain, for General Franco's rebel government has been recognized as legal by the fascist powers. It is rather the definite pledges not to take sides by sending war material, or, as now proposed, permitting men to enlist in Spanish services.

Problem of Plebiscite

Regarding the prospect of mediation and a plebiscite, it is evident that serious obstacles must be overcome. Largo Caballero, head of the Madrid Government, and General Franco both look on the struggle as one of life or death. It is hard to see how a plebiscite can be organized in a country occupied by rival forces, and, if it were, the result would probably be merely a confirmation of the existence of two blocs. Yet it is felt that the attempt must be continued.

Meantime President Edwards of Chile is pleading for the evacuation of persons who have taken refuge in the embassies. Spanish delegates objected that once the embassies were emptied of refugees, a number of governments would recognise General Franco. But the President protests that this attitude is tantamount to a confession that these unhappy folk are being held as hostages and is renewing his demand.

WPA Seamstresses End 10-Day City Hall Siege

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 12 (AP)—The WPA seamstresses who have held possession of the city council chamber for 10 days and nights walked out last night, declaring the city had made it impossible for them to maintain their "siege" any longer. They said, however, they had first obtained the promise of Edward Stephenson, Republican leader in Pleasantville, that he would do all possible to assist them in achieving their goal, restoration of a WPA sewing project.

"We have not given up the fight," said Mrs. Ann McCardle, Democratic committeewoman and leader of the 88 embattled seamstresses, "but it's impossible for women to remain in the hall 17 hours a night under the conditions." The "conditions" were that no one could enter the council hall from 5 p. m. until 10 a. m. The room is without sanitary facilities and eating in it was forbidden.

New Road to Link Netherlands and Belgium

Queen Wilhelmina opens great bridge connecting North and South Holland and providing important trawc link with Antwerp and Belgian centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOERDIJK, The Netherlands, Dec. 12—Queen Wilhelmina today opened the new one-mile-long bridge over the Hollandi Deep, giving the north of the Netherlands a much-needed direct connection with the southern industrial province of Noord Brabant, and also with Belgium.

The importance of this national event was stressed by the presence of thousands of motorists, motorcyclists, cyclists, horsemen and pedestrians, who had flocked from all parts of the country to the new bridge at the request of the tourist, cyclist and motor clubs.

Relieves Traffic Congestion

This motorized army of civilians marched in a seemingly endless procession over the bridge for the first time. Until now there was only a railway bridge, and steam ferries for road traffic often formed obstructions because they could not cope with the enormous flow of traffic on busy days.

The work on the new Moerdijk bridge was started in the fall of 1934. It is 30 feet above the normal water level, which is high enough to allow shipping to pass under it.

Cost $3,000,000 to Build

The old railway bridge at some distance from the new bridge, is one of the longest of Europe. It has 14 spans of about 330 feet each, and is not quite 20 feet above the water level. Ten of the 14 spans will be raised to the same height as that of the new bridge. The old bridge had one section acting as a swing-bridge. It was built in 1868-1872, and has a total length of 1.6 miles.

The width of the new bridge is 57 feet, weight 9000 tons, and carriageway for fast traffic 37 feet wide, while there are paths for pedestrians and cyclists. The total cost of construction amounted to 4,500,000 florins ($3,000,000).

Economic Advantages

It is regarded as of great national importance. Important economic advantages are expected to result. The province of North Brabant, a center of industry, used to direct its products to Antwerp for overseas shipping.

The new direct connection with Rotterdam across the new bridge is expected to lead this traffic back to Rotterdam. Moreover, the establishment of new industries in North Brabant is now looked forward to.

Further new vistas open up in the east. The hinterland, North and South Limburg, the western German industrial and agricultural region, may be brought within the reach of the port of Rotterdam.

Radio Like Press Called Unable To Swing Election

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—Radio was no more helpful to the Republicans in winning votes in the national election on Nov. 3 than were the newspapers, according to the report of a survey by the major radio networks made public here yesterday. It recalled that the large majority of the newspapers supported the Republican ticket and produced figures to show that the Republicans bought more time on the air than did their Democratic opponents.

The National Broadcasting Company said the Republican National Committee purchased 39 hours and 3 minutes of time from them during the campaign, and that the Democratic National Committee had 22 hours. In addition the Republican State Committee had the National Broadcasting Company facilities in New York State for seven hours and 17 minutes, while the Democrats had none. The Communists and the Socialists each had one hour on the National Broadcasting Company's network.

The Columbia Broadcasting System sold 19¾ hours to the Democrats and 10¼ hours to the Republicans.

At the Columbia Broadcasting Company headquarters it was said that between 55 and 56 per cent of the total amount spent for political broadcasting over that system came from the Republicans. This bill was placed at $430,000. Democratic spending for Columbia services was placed at $236,800 and the independents at $123,838.

"These statistics are no commentary of radio's power in a campaign," a spokesman for the radio said, "for we must remember that it has been estimated that a large majority of the newspapers in the United States supported the Republicans. Neither the newspapers nor the radio can swing an election. They merely focus public opinion. The Government is too close to the people for radio and the press to do otherwise. All voters did not listen in; all did not read editorials or listen to speakers.

"The Democrats bought less time on the air, but they used it more effectively than did the Republicans. Senator Vandenberg's pseudo debate with Mr. Roosevelt's voice on a phonograph did the Republicans no good, yet it cost plenty.

"Furthermore, we must not overlook the fact that President Roosevelt is a magnificent radio speaker, no one matched his voice in the campaign.

"No one can figure radio's part in the campaign. No one knows what percentage of the Republicans' 16,000,000 votes was influenced by radio. The fact that the Democrats used less radio time and won is a tribute to their wisdom in selecting radio speakers and performers."

Sibley Questions Argentine Meat Ban

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 12 (AP)—Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, declared yesterday he believed southern Argentine beef and mutton were free from the condition which caused a barr on importation of Argentine chilled meat to the United States.

President Roosevelt said, during his visit here for the opening of the Inter-American Peace Conference, that he would recommend approval by the United States Senate of a convention to replace the flat embargo with regulations to permit entry of meat from zones where conditions are normal.

Mr. Sibley, who had returned from a three-day flying trip in Patagonia, southern Argentina, said it was purely a sheep country. Argentina contends chilled mutton from Patagonia should be admitted to the United States market even though the United States ban continues on beef from northern Argentina.

Mr. Sibley, who has been an unofficial observer at the peace conference, said he would leave for Brazil Sunday to examine cotton regions there. He is scheduled to make a report on his trip to the January meeting of the directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Hemp Areas in U. S.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and the coastal section of Texas are the chief hemp-producing areas of the United States.

U. S.-Philippines Air Service Soon to Include Hong Kong

Soon after Jan. 1 the airmail, passenger and express-carrying service of Pan American Airways to Manila in the Philippines will include Hong Kong, and that means that it is no longer a myth that people will be able to fly all the way around the globe on regularly scheduled airplanes. Behind these Jules Verne-1936 edition facts is a man named Juan Terry Trippe who tried going into his father's banking house, when he got out of Yale, but learned that being a naval pilot during the World War had made the air what he wanted, and so he left banking for the air, and he has had no reason thus far to be sorry.

Mr. Trippe is just back from a round-the-world business tour. He was gone from his desk in New York two months. He traveled 36,468 miles, and he did business in 19 countries, all within a total of 25 flying days, and he has no fault to find with the way everything came out.

Led On to London

The extension of service to Hong Kong meant that arrangements begun in Hong Kong had to be finished up in London, by co-operative action of Imperial Airways officials, and the ratification by the British Government of an agreement giving Pan American and China National Airways a terminal in a British-managed center.

At Yale, they used to grumble at Juan Trippe—called him "Mummy," in fact, when he wouldn't read his share in the St. Anthony Club ritual out loud. They had to get used to the idea, though, that he just isn't much of a talker. It seems reasonable to label him a do-er, though, considering the mark he's put on air transport service, the world around.

The first time this correspondent ever saw Mr. Trippe was one snowy morning when he came striding into the office of Horatio S. Rubens, president of the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba.

Said Much in Three Minutes

At that time the proportions of Mr. Rubens' office bore a resemblance to the famed wide open spaces of Mussolini's office in the Palazzo Venezia, and Mr. Trippe cleared the distance from door to desk in about six strides. He confined himself to a clipped "Do," acknowledging the introduction of a third person, and set himself to three minutes of machine-gun conference with Mr. Rubens.

Mr. Trippe sees an airline as like a railroad, in that the basic problem of the airline is the basic problem of the railroad—to make people want to travel, and to ship goods over it.

Mr. Trippe's father was of an old seafaring family that settled in Maryland in 1664. His Spanish inheritance is by way of his mother, and it is in the solidity and gravity of his features. He's a huge block of a man, and it's no good wondering, where Pan American is concerned, whether business men have the technical equipment to run a flying service, because Mr. Trippe was a pilot himself long before he ever even imagined Pan American, and before that he was a naval pilot.

Gave Up Bank for Air

His first civilian air service job was in 1923, when he decided banks were not for him, and set himself up in business as Long Island Airways, of which he was not only president, but chief pilot—and, what is more, mechanic too, if the occasion demanded.

Long Island Airways had a landing field, and it had seven airplanes which it caused it to be known were for hire. It was a pale forerunner indeed, as a service, of the glossy amplitude of Pan American, but there was something prophetic about it for all that, and about its president. When other people were turning up their noses at the very idea that having planes to hire out to people who thought they wanted to get somewhere in a hurry could ever be a money-making business, it was a crude, but concrete affirmative argument. And some working fame accrued to it because it was one of the few exhibits of its kind in the country.

Then His Chance Came

People simply hadn't begun to comprehend the airplane as a factor in commerce, and there were those who thought young Mr. Trippe had better have stayed in the less experimental pastures of his father's banking house. Moreover, he didn't do much talking, to persuade them they were mistaken. He simply kept his airplanes in good shape, took care of the scant business as it came along, and looked about for people who might be venturesome enough to throw in their lot with him.

The rest is pretty much business history. Among others he found, willing to take a chance, if that was what it was, was Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, Yale '21. Mr. Whitney must not have had any cause to regret his action because he and Mrs. Whitney were on the trip just completed by Mr. Trippe, and he was on it as an official of Pan American.

Technically, the flight was the final check-up flight of the president of the line before the opening of regular commercial air passenger service between San Francisco and Manila, now an accomplished fact. But he was already at work on the details of extending the service into China, without which link he has never believed the service would be complete.

Cuban Game of Ball Renews Hold at Resort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12—Jai Alai, rated by many sportsmen the world's fastest and most exciting ball game, is again this year a sensation at the Biscayne Fronton.

Already known to many thousands of people in the United States the Cuban national game of Jai Alai, (pronounced Hi-Li) is to Latin America what baseball is to the United States. It is a combination of handball and tennis.

Giant Sturgeon From the Volga Helps Celebrate Soviet Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Soviet Russia chose to celebrate its new constitution before Washington officialdom, diplomacy, society, and the press gallery Dec. 10 with the biggest fish that most people had ever seen in an edible state.

The receptions at the Soviet Embassy—that sumptuous mansion that began as a Pullman palace from which Frank O. Lowden was to have gone to the White House, served briefly as Tsarist and Kerensky headquarters, and in 1933 came into the hands of the USSR—have become famous for their magnificence. But in the honor of the new constitution, most previous records were broken.

First there was the fish—a seven-foot sturgeon from the Volga, weighing 400 pounds, cooked in sections (but only cooked a little) and artfully put together again, tricked out with sculptured decorations. But the caviar, copiously replenished in enormous silver buckets, the roast meats, the lobster newberg and hot viands, the ices, pastries, cakes, and varied beverages, all made a picture seldom equaled in a capital that goes in very little for big, lavish receptions. Immense refreshment tables were on three floors of the mansion.

The Russians are unusual in another respect—they invite great numbers of newspapermen and women to their festive boards. Now it is a Russian-made film, now a musicals, now a reception, as last night. But Washington official figures, diplomatists, and society leaders, also crammed the ornate halls. Many came from New York.

Strikingly notable in the throng was the new Ambassador of Spain, black-beared Fernando de Los Rios, with his wife and daughter. Joseph E. Davies, recently appointed American Ambassador to the Soviet Union was there with Mrs. Davies.

Over the balcony above the grand staircase—chief architectural note in this splendid mansion—under which many people lingered to watch the rich scene, hung the hammer and sickle flag of the Soviets.

Upstairs the private dining room of Ambassador and Mrs. Troyanovsky was open: its ancient carved buffets painted with peasant scenes, its massive table and square backed, box-like chairs, and upon the table was the final touch—many dozen gorgeous long-stemmed roses in deepest crimson hue, their red flames made luminous by a well-contrived lamp.

Miami Entertains 200,000 Guests Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12—The season's flow of tourists from all corners of the country and foreign lands finds Miami playing the role of host to about 200,000 visitors a day. Expert in ministering to the needs of more than 2,000,000 guests annually, the city bivouacs them in some 350 hotels, 1800 apartment buildings, and 15,000 private houses, according to John L. Morris, secretary of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, and Miss Caroline Duncan, who supervises the housing survey and assists guests to find accommodations.

In addition to supervising programs of recreation, the chamber of commerce staff co-operates with transportation companies, housing authorities and real estate officials in introducing new friends to the Miami circle.

Winter Residents Meet At All-States Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. Dec. 12—To make Miami a winter home for visitors from every corner of the country, the All-States Club is inaugurating its program for the 1936-37 season, on the basis of participation in the entertainments and community activities by 50,000 members, according to Jules Brazil, city director.

Plans of the club include dances, recitals, sports events and excursions that will bring vacationists together, from every state. Through the activity of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, headquarters for the club were last year established in the Miami Civic Center building.

New Care Urged in Guarding Freedom of Speech by Radio

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—A "supreme court" for broadcasting" was discussed as a possibility in presidential elections by Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe of Harvard University, before the first national conference on educational broadcasting, if disputes like those of the recent election flare up in the future.

Professor Holcombe urged shorter campaigns, asserted the influence of the newspaper editorial page "is manifestly waning," and declared that the necessities of the radio art required emphasis on the rational rather than emotional approach in a political address.

Speaking on radiocasting as a "new force in American politics," Dr. Holcombe, who is a professor of government, concluded that greater guards for the freedom of speech of the air are desirable, and that they may be compelled under circumstances which have already found expression in the election just over.

Some Reason for Concern

In one of the first comprehensive discussions from an impartial source of the great part played by radio in the campaign, Dr. Holcombe found reason for concern as well as approbation. Freedom of speech on the air, he concluded, is not yet adequately safeguarded, although he praised the attitude taken by the heads of the big broadcasting chains.

Owners of individual stations have taken a less wise course than the chain executives, he concluded. With the great new force of radio he found "a factor of the highest importance in the development of a genuinely national democracy in the United States.

"But the fulfillment of these tremendous possibilities," he added, "calls for vigilance lest this new political force get out of control and become a menace to democracy.

Warning Sounded Before

This, in effect, was the same warning sounded earlier by Prof. Howard W. Odum, of the University of North Carolina, who declared that "in the magnificence of radio's power and opportunity may be found also implications of danger in which the perfection of its mastery may connote mastery over freedom and liberty."

Republicans used twice the time of Democrats in the election, Professor Holcombe concluded, but they did not reach more voters. Probably Republicans "violated the law of diminishing returns," he said.

Radio's benefit for democracy "depends upon the preservation of the freedom of the air," Professor Holcombe continued. While the volume of broadcasting continues to be limited by the dearth of wavelengths, "somebody will necessarily exercise a kind of censorship over radio programs, including political speeches." Such a "censorship," he said, "will almost certainly appear to the speakers whose broadcasts are affected by such censorship as arbitrary and oppressive."

The Real Question

The real question, he asserted, is not whether discretionary power is to be lodged somewhere, but in whose hands it is to be lodged. Great chains, he said, have generally shown "a sound discretion" as trustees of the public. This is not true, he declared, of some local proprietors. Freedom of speech for radio news reporters and news commentators is another aspect of the situation. Their "dependence upon the advertiser affords a precarious security against improper influences."

The commentator's "freedom of speech," he said, "cannot be regarded as satisfactorily secured."

As a solution he proposed a possible creation of "an official or semi-official board of appeals and review to serve as a kind of supreme court in the radio industry."

A better solution, he thought, would be an attempt by broadcasting companies to frame a voluntary code of fair practices. But "if controversies such as that between the Republican National Committee and the broadcasting companies at the beginning of the campaign a year ago should become frequent," he felt sure some drastic revision of procedure would be required.

With dozens of simultaneous roundtables going on at the conference today the position of radio in conjunction with education was canvassed from widely different angles.

In the "state planning for radio" discussion, under Arthur G. Crane, chairman of the National Committee on Education by Radio, Waldo Abbot, director of the University of Michigan's broadcasting service, described the rivalry of various radio facilities in the state, carried through by the similar rivalry of educational institutions. With divided management, he indicated, no common program could be worked out.

Waterway Treaty Urged Between U. S. and Canada

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—The executive committee of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association drew up a program here urging ratification of a waterway treaty between the United States and Canada.

A. O. Moreaux, Luverne, Minn., executive director, said the committee and representatives of the Michigan and Wisconsin Deep Water Associations attending the conference felt "confident" the treaty would be resubmitted to Congress next session and would be ratified. He said he could not disclose the association's program.

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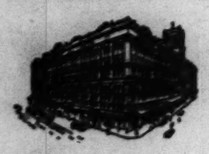
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Water Carnival Provides Interesting and Unique Entertainment for Sport Fan

Swimming Show at Arena Pleasing to Boston Crowd; Program Repeated Tonight

By David M. Haefelé

World champions at play might best describe the performances of the professional swimming troupe which plays the second of its two-night engagement at the Boston Arena tonight. Relieved of the pressure of competition, the aquatic stars seemed to delight in going through their paces last night in what proved to be two hours of thrills, ranging from speed swimming to the exceptionaly fine work offered by that water comedian, Bill Lewin.

Showing to unusually fine advantage, this thrust into a new field of professional sport was a show to delight everyone. Taking place in the largest portable swimming pool in the world, surrounded by grass matting and palms, the National Swimming Tours presented the largest group of Olympic and national stars ever to desert the amateur ranks.

Starting with exhibitions by some of the various stars, the show went along at a fast pace, till it reached its climax in the presentation of the men divers and Bill Lewin.

Diving Enthralls

Although Dorothy Poynton Hill, Marshall Wayne, and Dick Degener—the three world diving champions and stars of the show—enthralled the crowd with a full repertoire of the most daring and spectacular fancy dives in the book, Bill Lewin, riotous water clown fresh from Hollywood, decidedly stole the show.

Following three sprint races, one of which was an attempted assault on the 50-yard freestyle record which fell far short of the hoped-for goal, Lewin came on with a 10-minute individual swimming act that gained a tremendous hand. In this act he burlesqued the swimming strokes of the United States, Japan, Holland, Switzerland, Egypt, and various other nations.

Another highly entertaining feature of the water carnival was the ornamental swimming by three of the mermaids—Lenore Kight Wingard, Margaret Hutton, and Josephine McKim. Miss Hutton, champion of the British Empire, studied this form of swimming under the very capable tutelage of Alex Duff, coach of the '34 British Empire Games and joint coach of the Canadian Olympics. It has taken her about eight years to reach the present peak of perfection which was presented in last night's show.

Presented At Court

Miss Hutton recalls very vividly and very happily the most thrilling moment which has come to her through her swimming. Guests of the then Prince of Wales at Buckingham palace during the British Empire Games, Miss Hutton was singled out as the one to be presented. "I know that I will never be so utterly frightened as I was at that moment," she recalls, "and I also know that it will be a moment that I will never forget and one of which I will always be proud."

But to return once more to the diving end of the program we find that Dick Degener presents what seems to be the most nearly perfect diving ever known. Dick now holds every springboard diving title in the world. He was very successfully seconded by Marshall Wayne, who is the world's No. 1 platform diver, having won that coveted title by placing first in the last Olympics.

And now to return once more to that high light of the show, Bill Lewin, who, on his second appearance burlesqued diving. Lewin has not always been a clown, having held the junior Canadian championship. It seems that Bill once saw another comic at work and decided that he could do better, "and besides," he continues, "I had always much rather hear people laugh than applaud. And the more they laugh the harder I try to hit the water."

Hitting the water is his specialty. Whenever there has been a rather hard or dangerous dive to be performed by some movie star it seems that they always call on Bill. But his farce is so good that you can't help but enjoy him. He is a show unto himself!

Modified Graham Plan Adopted By Southern Group

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Southern Conference was pledged today to what its secretary, Col. William Couper, of V. M. I., termed a "modified" form of the abolished Graham plan for the banning of athletics subsidies.

Moving swiftly after the University of Virginia resigned because of an "intolerable" athletic situation, delegates from the 15 remaining colleges unanimously swept aside last night the anti-subsidization regulations fathered by Dr. Frank P. Graham, of the University of North Carolina, but substituted other measures which Dr. Graham said included "most of the fundamentals" of his plan.

The conference later unanimously voted to withhold action on the University of Virginia's resignation for a year.

In moving that the resignation be held in suspense for a year, Coach Branch Bocock of William and Mary College expressed hope that Virginia would withdraw its resignation, presented late yesterday because of what university officials said was an "intolerable" athletic situation.

Four South Carolina members battled to get the Southern to follow in the footsteps of the neighboring Southeastern, S. I. A. A., and Dixie conferences in permitting athletic scholarships, but the proposal received no outside support.

The adoption of a uniform scholastic rule was the only controversial topic left for consideration today.

The Graham plan eliminated athletic ability from consideration in the awarding of any form of financial assistance to students, both directly by the institutions, or indirectly by alumni, or persons interested in the colleges.

The new regulations say the "source and character" of all types of assistance to an athlete must be approved by a faculty committee "on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete."

The substitute measure was adopted as a compromise between the forces who wanted more teeth in the Graham plan and those who sought its entire elimination.

Northeastern Five Vs. Conn. State at Y

Lineup Tonight

Northeastern		Conn. State
Dyer, lf	rg,	Appell
Hobson, rf	lg,	Kosikowsky
Almstrom, c	c,	Pringle
Bialkowski, lg	rf,	Janiga
Rice, rg	lf,	Loeffler

Game starts at 8 p. m.

One of the largest early-season crowds in history is expected at the Johnson Memorial Gym tonight when Northeastern's hoop team faces Conn. State in the opening game of the newly-formed New England College Conference.

The Huskies opened their season last week by beating American International College handily, but the Nutmeggers are expected to provide just as stern competition as they did last fall in football, when they nipped Northeastern by a 14-13 count.

Coach Al McCoy will start Brad Dyer of Newton and Rus Hobson of Meriden, Conn., at the forwards, with Eric Almstrom of Quincy at center and Capt. Mert Rice of Chelsea and Henry Bialkowski of Salem at guards.

The Nutmeggers have their lanky Johnny Pringle at center, flanked by Ted Janiga and Albie Loeffler. Frank Kosikowsky and Rosie Appell will be at guards. Kosikowsky is the only sophomore on the starting club, the other four having been regulars last year.

Northeastern freshmen will meet Salem Teachers in the preliminary game.

Doubles in Sports

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — When Mike Frankovich is in town during the summer he heads for a baseball field. In the fall he goes to a football stadium. A catcher for the San Francisco Missions Coast league club, Mike puts in the autumn coaching the backfield at U. C. L. A.

Scoring Record Stands

IOWA CITY (AP)—A sports record that stands for 14 years is one for the books these days. Yet Gordon Locke, University of Iowa fullback, made the Big Ten scoring record of 72 points in five games in 1922—and his mark is as yet untouched. Locke that year made a dozen touchdowns. Iowa went undefeated. The Big Ten scoring champ of 1936 was Northwestern's Steve Toth with 20 points in six games.

Featured Stars in Ornamental Swimming Stunt

By a Staff Photographer

Left to Right (in Both Photos)—Josephine McKim, Margaret Hutton and Lenore Kight Wingard

Boston Garden-Arena Corp. Now an All-New England Setup

Proposed at a meeting of the Board of Directors and Stockholders of the Boston Garden Corporation on Dec. 9, and accepted at a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the New Boston Arena Company, today, a merger of New England's two foremost sports institutions has been effected. The name of the new company being the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation.

The Boston Garden Corporation has assumed all the net assets of the New Boston Arena Company and the stockholders of the New Boston Arena Company become stockholders of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation.

N. E. Business Men

It is an all-New England set-up. The new corporation being composed entirely of prominent New England business men and sportsmen. The new corporation is entirely divorced from any connection with the Madison Square Garden Corporation of New York.

The new Boston Garden-Arena Corporation is headed by Henry G. Lapham of Brookline, prominent in financial circles as well as being an enthusiastic sportsman. He is a graduate of Yale, class of '97, and the donor of the Lapham Field House at Yale Field. For years he was prominent in athletics at the old B. A. A. Together with George V. Brown, Mr. Lapham took over the executive management of Boston Garden approximately two years ago.

Brown's Role

Brown assumes the role of executive vice-president and general manager, positions which he has held with both the former Garden and Arena companies. Brown has been one of the most, if not the foremost, figure in New England and national sports for more than a quarter century. To him can be given the credit for the glory that has been Boston's in many amateur athletic sporting events, notably the B. A. A. Marathon Race, the far famed B. A. A. athletic games, and many others. It was mainly through the efforts of G. V. Brown that Boston is once more to have the national amateur boxing championships, and also the annual convention of the A. A. U. in 1937.

Brown has been head of the Boston Arena since its re-building in 1920. More than anybody else, Brown was responsible for introducing ice hockey to Boston. He was right in the thick of the old amateur ice business and local fans remember his old Yellow Jackets, Westminsters and B. A. A.'s.

Mr. Brown is known throughout the world as a track official and was a football official back in the leather-jacket days. In conjunction with sports, Mr. Brown is an excellent business man. His personal attention to details, more than anything else, has brought about the present success of Boston Garden eight years after its inception.

Other Officers

Other officials elected to conduct the affairs of the new Boston Garden-Arena Corporation are Charles G. Keene, secretary and clerk; Arthur C. Wise, treasurer; and Edward J. Powers, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

The new Board of Directors is composed of William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard; G. V. Brown; Sheldon H. Fairbanks, local sportsman; William F. Garcelon, former director of Harvard athletics and long prominent in B. A. A. affairs as well as a prominent Boston attorney; Huntington R. Hardwick, former great Harvard football star; C. G. Keene, former President of the Boston City Council, attorney and golf and sports enthusiast; H. G. Lapham; Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Governor's Council elect, horseman and sports lover; Robert S. Weeks, local broker; Laurence F. Whittemore, assistant to the President of Boston & Maine R. R.; Arthur C. Wise, former treasurer of the New Boston Arena Co. and local broker; and Joseph F. Conway, a former director of the Arena and local sports goods dealer.

The Executive Committee for the following year is composed of Lapham, Brown, Keene, Garcelon and Whittemore.

Around the Hub

Golf in Winter

Golf writers of Boston sat around an informal festive board yesterday noon with the new Massachusetts Golf Association prexy, Erastus B. Badger and C. Campbell Patterson, secretary. The new president admitted no official announcements or opinions were available, but he did seek an exchange of ideas for the betterment and furtherance of the game of golf.

Oddly enough the discussion evolved around the same subjects brought up at a similar meeting held last year, namely, caddies in junior play and decreasing the number of open tournaments. Not limiting the number of open tournaments exactly, but the advisability of improving the standard of play and increasing the interest in fewer and more selective scheduling.

President Badger and Campbell both subscribed to the hope of fewer tournaments, but only in personal opinion, not as executives. The new golf president said the caddie angle is to be taken up officially shortly and could not venture an opinion at this time. No dates for the major tournaments have been selected as yet.

Badger expressed himself as well satisfied with the conference in that he now is acquainted with the opinions of the more experienced golf writers. The new president is wholeheartedly interested in promoting golf. He stated that the M. G. A. would continue its policy against the stymie, but would abide by the United States Golf Association decisions.

W. M.

Fred Murphy of Brown Heads Touchdown Club

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—After paying a tribute of silence to the late John W. Heisman, founder of the organization, the Touchdown Club elected Fred Murphy of Brown as its president to succeed Albert H. Sharpe of Yale. The club is composed of former football players and more than 300 attended last night's meeting.

Higgins Remains With Local Club Insists Collins

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Frank "Pinky" Higgins, according to Eddie Collins, will remain in Boston. On his return from the annual major league meetings yesterday, the Red Sox general manager emphatically denied that the club is considering a trade involving the veteran third baseman, formerly of the Philadelphia Athletics. Shortly after the Werber-for-Higgins deal in New York, it was rumored that the latter would eventually pass along to some other club, possibly to Cleveland, for an outfielder.

"We want it distinctly understood," stated Collins, "that we did not get Pinky Higgins with the idea of trading him elsewhere. Joe Cronin, Tom Yawkey and I regard him highly as a ball player and believe he will play an important part in our 1937 infield plans.

"Weeks ago when we were trying to start a deal for Werber," continued Eddie, "Rogers Hornsby (manager of the St. Louis Browns) made the only definite offer. No other club was interested. But the minute we got Higgins, nearly every team in the league came looking for business. Well, we think just as much of Pinky as those other fellows do.

"Consider our future infield plans and you will see we can't afford to part with Higgins. Cronin says he'll play third base. Fine; but Joe isn't absolutely certain that the old thumb injury will let him. And if he couldn't make the grade, who would play the bag if Higgins wasn't around?

"Also consider the second base question. Bobby Doerr comes to us from the Pacific Coast League with a great reputation, but he's still very young and may need more double A experience. If he does, Higgins can take care of second. Pinky was a second baseman when he came up to the Athletics, and, no doubt, he could readapt himself to that position."

The general manager's statement, of course, practically eliminates the possibility of an immediate deal for Higgins. We say practically eliminates, because no big-league ball player is beyond trading possibilities. If an attractive offer, too alluring to refuse, should be thrust at the Red Sox for Higgins, they would undoubtedly accept. But as yet, no such offer has been forthcoming.

The spring exhibition game schedules of both the Red Sox and Bees are completed, and will be released shortly. The local clubs will report for training—the Bees at St. Petersburg and the Sox at Sarasota — a week later than last year because of the later regular season opening. The 1937 National and American League races get under way April 20.

Fans to Judge Bruins After Game Tuesday

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In no great time now we should have a pretty good knowledge of these Bruins. They play in New York tomorrow night against Americans and return here for another clash with Amerks at the Boston Garden Tuesday. That game Tuesday opens the way to really sizing up the club.

With a player of the caliber of Eddie Shore on the sideline it is ridiculous judging the team. The big fellow dons his uniform that night and will take his place at right defense again and then the Boston fan will have his chance to look the team over with a critical eye.

Just how good Shore will be after the long layoff is questionable and at the present moment he has not fully recovered from the ailment which set him aside, but thinks by Tuesday he will be all right. First thing to be considered with the return of Shore is what Manager Art Ross will do regarding changing the lineup.

Hooley Smith has been playing right defense for Shore. That assignment is over and Hooley is due to move somewhere else on the team. During his right defense duties big Nels Stewart has taken Smith's place on the front line between Beattie and Clapper. Will Smith return to that position and Stewart move, or what will Ross do about the situation?

Possibly Hooley might be kept on the defense and switch to the weak side. Shore and Joe Jerwa are right defensemen and good performers. Jack Portland and Flash Hollett are the left defensemen and neither is sufficiently strong yet. Portland is advancing more rapidly than Hollett, the latter failing to impress greatly so far.

It hardly seems that Smith will replace either Portland or Hollett right now, however, since Ross admits he intends to keep both in there until given every opportunity to acquire necessary experience and prove themselves. Jerwa has a heavy task attempting to sell himself with Art and at the same time look good with an inexperienced player such as Hollett.

With Peggy O'Neil still on the sideline there is room for Smith to go up forward, inasmuch as Milton Schmidt, rookie from Providence, probably will return to the minors for more experience. When O'Neil returns, the forward section will be over-burdened with players and Ross again will find himself in a puzzling position.

Either Nels Stewart or Hooley Smith will center that front line as the team now plays. The one who loses out on the assignment has no other position left except as spare forward. There is irony in the situation, for these former Montreal Maroons teammates, who once played on the same line, now Bruin members, are both seeking the same position.

Only one other solution can avoid this competition and that would be to shake up the other two lines in some manner. Anyway one should not judge the Bruins too severely until Tuesday night and thereafter when full strength will be mustered and some sort of stable lineup offered.

Pro Football Playoff in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—A small-town team which gets about the best support of any member of the National Professional Football League and a big-city outfit which drew such small attendance at home that it came to New York for its final battle will meet tomorrow in the playoff contest for the league championship.

The Green Bay Packers, western division champions, draw fans from half of Wisconsin. The Boston Redskins, who nosed out the New York Giants for the eastern title, drew so poorly at home that the playoff game was moved here in an effort to attract a larger crowd. There's a strong possibility the franchise may be moved out of Boston next season.

Welker Cochran Forces Playoff In Cue Tourney

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—A San Francisco Irishman with a great competitive heart carried his cue wizardry today into the playoff he forced for the world's three cushion billiards championship. In the most spectacular performance in a decade of title play, Welker Cochran of California defeated Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan and Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., yesterday, to create a deadlock between himself, Tiff Denton of Kansas City and the little Japanese ace. Each has won six games and lost three.

Matsuyama opposes Denton this afternoon. In the first evening match Cochran plays Denton and in the second Matsuyama meets Cochran.

Cochran was favored because of his spectacular victories yesterday. Against Layton he won, 50 to 32, in 40 innings, going out with a run of six. Facing Matsuyama with the knowledge that a victory for the Japanese expert would send the title out of the country for the first time since 1878, Cochran flashed even more brilliant form.

Matsuyama, gunning for his first world's title, ran two in the first inning. Cochran stepped to the table and clicked off 11 billiards, many of them difficult angle shots. He never was in danger from that point and finished with 10 points in the final five frames to win, 50 to 26, in 32 innings.

Cochran, in the two matches, made 100 points in 72 innings. His high run against Layton, holder of the title seven times, was seven. His run of 11 against Matsuyama was one under the Japan player's tourney record and was the best first-inning cluster of the hard-fought event. The standings:

	W	L	Pts	Inns	HR	BO
Cochran	6	3	420	420	11	32
Denton	6	3	410	535	6	84
Matsuyama	6	3	395	379	12	38
Layton	3	4	370	414	11	33
Boseman	5	4	431	446	9	37
Hoppe	5	4	399	423	10	37
Reiselt	4	5	385	487	8	44
Hall	3	6	388	444	7	37
Thurnblad	3	6	324	443	7	48
Lookabaugh	2	7	339	441	6	41

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Tonight
National League
Canadiens vs. Maroons at Montreal.
New York Rangers at Toronto.
International-American League
Syracuse at Cleveland.
Pittsburgh at Springfield.
Providence at Philadelphia.

Sunday
National League
Boston at New York Americans.
Detroit at Chicago.
International-American League
Springfield at New Haven.
Pittsburgh at Providence.
American Association
Kansas City at St. Paul.
Tulsa at St. Louis.

(No games scheduled last night)

Rain Halts Cricket Match

IPSWICH, Australia, Dec. 12 (AP)—Led by T. Allen who made 118, a Queensland County eleven today knocked out 300 runs against the touring Marylebone Club's 31 for no wickets today before rain halted play in the opening of a cricket test match.

Harvard Hockey Squad Has Brilliant Array of Talent

Harvard opens its hockey season at the Boston Arena next Tuesday night against a courageous, but much-battered M. I. T. team that already has bowed to Boston University, 7-1, Princeton, 7-3, and Brown, 5-0.

Although the majority of the Crimson squad has been working out on Arena ice for the past month, practice sessions have been retarded considerably because of the late reporting of 10 football players, all key hockey men. Then after they did report they were not allowed to scrimmage for 10 days. This week, to further complicate matters, scheduled programs at both the Boston Garden and Arena have forced discontinuance of hockey practice until next week.

Brilliant Array of Sophomores

However, considering all these things, the hockey situation at Harvard is the brightest in years. With a large group of veterans returning from last year's great team, there is, in addition, a brilliant array of sophomore material coming up from last year's freshmen.

Among the group of sophomores that already have been labeled as varsity men are Francis A. Harding Jr., a Boston boy who captained last year's freshmen; Joseph A. Patrick, hailing from Vancouver, B. C., and the son of Frank A. Patrick, noted professional hockey player and formerly manager of the Boston Bruins; Peter L. Stone of Milton; Frederic F. deRham Jr., Tuxedo, N. Y.; Charles G. Houghton Jr. of Newton Centre; James B. Fearon, Hong Kong, China, and David C. Wilder of Milton.

Harding is probably one of the most promising wings that has come to Harvard for some time. At the present he is teaming up on the first line with Capt. George Ford of Belmont at center, and Ralph Pope Jr. of Brookline at right wing. He is a fast skater, a clever puck handler, and packs a hard shot.

Defense Stronger

Patrick and Stone are both center ice men of exceptional ability, but Coach Joe Stubbs may shift them to a wing position as the season develops. At the present Patrick is playing center on the third line with Stone on the left wing. DeRham, a right winger, is alternating with John Callaway, veteran, at the right wing post.

The sensational second line of last year, which consisted of John Mechem of Lake Forest, Ill., at right wing; George Roberts of Milton at center, and Edward Cutter, also a Milton boy, at the other flank, is playing together again this year, and are giving every indication of becoming one of the strongest units in college hockey.

On the defense Harvard is strong. Russ Allen from Greenfield, captain-elect of the football team, and Trafford Hicks of Arlington will get the call for defense work. These boys have played together for the last two years. Allen is the heavier of the two and will play the stationary post, while Hicks, a clever stick handler, will be called on to make rushes down the ice. Their understudies, Pearon, Houghton, Charlie Bellows, a senior from Minneapolis, and Eugene Emerson, a junior from Cambridge, are all making a strong bid for the reserve job.

More Scrimmages Needed

The goal-tending job is a toss-up between George Mahoney of West Roxbury, a senior, and James Kidder, another senior from Arlington. Wilder, up from the freshmen, has shown promise and will be carried with the squad.

Coach Stubbs hopes to schedule an outdoor game for his team some time during the latter part of next week, weather permitting. For on Jan. 5 the Crimson skaters take on the fast traveling McGill team at the Boston Arena and, according to Stubbs, if his boys expect to emerge victorious over the Canadians they will need plenty of stiff scrimmages to get into shape for this major game. The schedule:

Dec. 15—*M. I. T.
Jan. 5—*McGill; 7—*†Toronto; 9—**†Dartmouth; 12—Brown at Providence; 16—**†Princeton.
Feb. 6—†Dartmouth at Hanover; 10—**†Queen's; 13—†Princeton at Princeton; 16—*Boston University; 20—†University of Montreal at Montreal; 22—†McGill at Montreal; 27—†Yale at New Haven.
March 6—**†Yale; 11—Yale playoff at New Haven.

*Game to be played at the Boston Arena.
**Game to be played at the Boston Garden.
†League games.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dodgers traded Ray Benge, Al Lopez, Bobby Reis and Tony Cuccinello to Boston for Ed Brandt and Randy Moore.

Three Years Ago

Athletics sold Lefty Grove, Max Bishop and Rube Walberg to Red Sox; George Earnshaw to White Sox, and Mickey Cochrane to Detroit for amounts estimated at $300,000.

Five Years Ago

Army defeated Navy, 17-7, in charity football game before 77,000 in Yankee Stadium.

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Miami Expects Gala Winter as Season Opens

Hotel Openings In Florida Start Official Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 12—Hundreds of resort visitors, pouring into Coral Gables, forecast the greatest season this area has ever had.

Opening of the Miami Biltmore Hotel on Thanksgiving Day was regarded as official inauguration of the winter social and sports events with Col. Henry L. Doherty's elaborate program for the Florida Year-Round clubs as bellwether.

The Miami Biltmore $10,000 Open Golf Championship, world's richest links classic, was played here Dec. 4-7, is expected to eclipse in interest all other sports events while the tournament is in progress. For the fourth year, Tony Manero rules over this famous mashie battlefield.

Completing the mainland picture of resort life established by Colonel Doherty, the Roney Plaza, leading beachfront hotel of the Gulf Stream Riviera, is scheduled to open Dec. 14. Here the internationally famous Roney Plaza Cabana Sun Club, beautified at a cost of $250,000 last winter, serves as the Mecca for sun-hunters, who plunge in the blue waters of the Gulf Stream or frolic in the mammoth pool. Daily tea dances and festive soirees attract society to the Palm Gardens where gaily plumed flamingos and peacocks roam at large, while a popular spot for luncheon is the colorful Cafe de la Paix.

Meanwhile, across the Gulf Stream, activities in Nassau, jewel of the Bahamas, will center at the British Colonial, popular haunt of foreign royalty and continental society as well as American resorters. Acquired by Colonel Doherty as another link in his chain of hotel and club properties, the British Colonial will have a social calendar similar in interest to that of the mainland, opening with a gala New Year's observance, Dec. 31.

Also highlighting Colonel Doherty's program will be the fifth annual Miami Biltmore tennis championship, Jan. 4-10, the first major court event of the new year, expected to signalize the Florida debuts of Donald Budge and Frankie Parker, nationally ranked in the first ten, who will seek the Doherty trophy in competition with Bryan M. Grant Jr., Arthur Hendrix, Charles Harris and other notables.

New Miami Beach Hotels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 11—In a 20-year period prior to 1935 there were only 92 hotels built in the city of Miami Beach. Since Jan. 1, 1935, 58 new hotels have been built.

James Sawders

Winter Scene in Miami
Looking Toward Flagler Street From Bay Front Park

Miami University Is Contributing To Florida's Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 12—Contributing to the cultural and intellectual life of South Florida, the University of Miami this year enters its second decade with an increased faculty and registration. Plans for a midwinter Latin-American institute and announcement of a series of symphony concerts, conducted by Dr. Arnold Volpe, with world-famous soloists, indicate the institution's maturity.

Seventy-five per cent of new registrations for the autumn term, which began Sept. 21, were from students outside of Florida. The highest percentage of transfer students from other institutions noted in the history of the school occurred this year. A number of students came from Cuba and several from Canada.

Among the most important of the university's activities of interest to this entire area has been the presentation of outstanding men and women in the field of literature in the Winter Institute of Literature, conducted by the university the past several years. Last season such personalities as Robert Frost, Bernard DeVoto, Hervey Allen, Dhan Gopal Mukerji, Padriac and Mary Colum were among the lecturers.

In the series of 12 public concerts to be given by the University of Miami Symphony orchestra, conducted by Arnold Volpe, and the University of Miami Symphonic band, under the leadership of Walter Shaeffer, such noted soloists will appear as Albert Spalding, Greta Stuckgold, Percy Grainger, Abram Chasins, Arthur Pryor, Olomar Novaes. Joseph Hofmann has already appeared with the orchestra, early this season.

Since the organization of the university one of the most important goals of Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, president, has been to make the school a cultural clearing house between Latin-American countries and the United States.

With this aim in view the first Latin-American Institute was held in 1935-36, bringing leading professors, diplomats and scholars from the southern countries to give a series of keen controversial lectures on conditions existing in the various Latin-American countries.

Ground Broken For Ford Pavilion For Miami Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Indicating the importance of Florida, and Miami in particular, as a market center for automobiles, the Ford Motor Company has announced, and already broken ground for an exhibition pavilion covering an entire block on Biscayne boulevard and extending back 400 feet. The $75,000 building will house the $250,000 exhibit for four months beginning Jan. 1.

Exhibition of this nature have been shown heretofore only at fairs such as at Chicago's Century of Progress, the Great Lakes Exposition in Cleveland, the San Diego Exposition, the Texas Centennial, and in New York and Atlantic City. The Miami project will be among the most elaborate exhibits presented to date.

All Glass Building Planned for Miami

MIAMI, Fla.—A virtually all-glass warehouse and showroom ultra-modern in design is being built by the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. The building is located on the corner of Biscayne Boulevard, one block south of the Causeway, main traffic artery to Miami Beach, and will contain a total floor space of 27,000 square feet.

The entire façade of the two exterior faces of the building will be covered with carrara structural glass, in black, gray and ivory. Alumilited aluminum will serve as trim members on these two fronts. Large plate glass display windows will line the entire first floor on the Boulevard side, and directly above these, transom elements made of glass brick.

Miami Beach Praised For Harmonious Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 11—According to Miami Beach architects, this resort city is one of the most harmoniously-designed in America. Russell Pancoast, architect, says: "Miami Beach has developed its own style of architecture. We are leaders in developing a style adapted to the community. Very few cities in the world are truly harmonious in architecture. It is that quality which gives this place its charm."

Almost $12,000,000 worth of buildings have been erected in Miami Beach this year.

Miami Shops Draw Shoppers From North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12—Supplying "le dernier cri" in fashions for residents of northern cities and foreign capitals who move in Miami's mid-winter society circles, the shops of Flagler street and the other shopping thoroughfares offer a range of selection rivaled only by New York, Paris and London.

Early arrival of the tourist armies this season is resulting in spirited buying activity, according to the Miami Merchants Association.

Miami Hotels Report Record Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12—Eclipsing New York's Park avenue, Paris' Champs Elysee and London's Picadilly circus, Miami's Biscayne boulevard with its palisade of hotels is taking first rank in the annual anticipations of sun-seekers. According to Frank Gough, president of the Greater Miami Hotel Association, hotel reservations are being received in record volume.

Miami Projects For New Buildings Total $26,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12—Building projects totaling more than $26,000,000 were started during the year 1936 in the metropolitan Miami area, reports for the 11-month period ending Nov. 30, indicated.

Miami Beach led the area with $11,853,016 in building permits issued during the 11 months. Miami followed with $11,208,140, Coral Gables reported $1,407,185, and Miami Shores, $281,480. To this may be added more than $100,000 for Surfside and Miami Springs, $936,000 for the negro housing project adjoining Miami, and $400,000 for Hialeah, consisting mainly of the Miami city water plant and improvements.

Building permits issued last month totaled $1,194,760 for Miami, $850,741 for Miami Beach, $41,225 for Coral Gables, $38,500 for Miami Shores.

The greatest number of permits were issued during November, 788 in all. Of these 162 permits represented new residential construction aggregating $809,695; 88 new non-residential buildings aggregating $452,479; 391 additions, alterations and repairs totaling $105,026, and 147 miscellaneous permits totaling $27,569.

Oddities in Fruit Put on Miami Food List

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12—Rose-perfumed apples, plums that grow on hedges grapes that ripen on trees and cherries that look like tomatoes, are among the curiosities to which northern guests in Miami are being introduced this winter. All these sub-tripical oddities are edible; and jellies and preserves can be made from the rose apple, the sea grape, and the red Carissa plum that comes from Africa.

Among the trees that have been transplanted to Miami is the silk cotton, which attains a height of 30 feet and produces a silk floss in pods which is used to stuff cushions mattresses and life preservers.

Miami Schools Get Pupils From Every State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 11—Each winter the Miami Beach public school system adds to its classes children from all of the 48 states and almost a score of foreign countries. Far from being troubled by this, school officials have arranged the curriculum in such a manner that students lose neither school credits nor book learning.

The problem has been met so successfully, it is said, that attendance at Miami Beach schools has increased on the average of 10 per cent each year over a period of 10 years.

Work in the Uniting of Nations Is Told by Pan American League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—"An Adventure in Friendship" is what the Pan American League calls its recently issued message, "dedicated to the women of the Americas in a spirit of fellowship."

With international headquarters in Miami the Pan American League, Mrs. Clark Stearns, president, has done extensive work in uniting North and South America through cultural ties. Its new booklet is being put into the hands of 5000 prominent women and organizations of Latin America as a friendly gesture, telling our neighbors to the South something of the cultural activities of Miami, "the gateway of the Americas."

"In publishing this booklet the Pan American League is adding another to the many services the organization has rendered to the cause of Pan Americanism," writes Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union in Washington, D. C., in a foreword. "It is, as it were, the outward expression of the good will of the people of this country toward the nations of Latin America."

In the president's letter, Mrs. Stearns writes: "Our close proximity imposed by modern, swift transportation and communication allows us no choice relative to future contact and association; nature and the exigencies of progress have determined our course. A social and economic adventure is inevitable between our countries. A planned acquaintance among the women founded on our common interests, appears intelligent. It intrigues our imagination, and we hope, yours. Friendship between us should prove pleasant and wise."

Among interesting articles on the history of Miami, Currency of Latin America, Art in Florida, Music, The Dance, Educational Opportunities, etc., written by recognized authorities on the subjects, and printed in both English and Spanish, are opinions of two Latin-American women, Maria De Secasa of Managua, Nicaragua and Maria Louisa de Ferrara of Havana, Cuba.

Branches of the Pan-American League have recently been formed in San Francisco, Mrs. Ida E. Hill, prominent writer and lecturer, president, and also in San Diego, with Mrs. Maurice Hershel, president. Senora Maria Antonia Diago de Zaydin, wife of the leader of the Cuban congress, is president of the Havana branch, and Mme. Gomez, wife of the Cuban president, is honorary president and an honorary member of the international organization, of which Mrs. Clark Stearns is president.

Flamingo Polo Club To Open Season At Miami on Dec. 25

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Dec. 12—Instead of reindeer, it is ponies at Miami Beach on Christmas day Tradition that started with the resort, stamped Dec. 25 as the official date for the Flamingo Polo club's inaugural game of the season. From then on, four times a week, the sportsmen and their strings of ponies indulge in the exciting sport of polo to their heart's content and the delight of their enthusiastic galleries

By Christmas too, the Big Three the exclusive Indian Creek, Surf and Bath clubs will have their full facilities for entertainment ready for members and their collegiate sons and daughters home for mid-term vacations.

The holiday festivities will come to a climax with the brilliant New Year's ball at the Surf club, which has come to be recognized as the annual starting of the resort's social season.

Increased reservations for yachts at fashionable bayfront hotels at Miami Beach indicate that the usual favorite fun of society mariners will start earlier than ever before. With the season definitely 30 days ahead of any previous year, space for pleasure craft is rapidly being taken.

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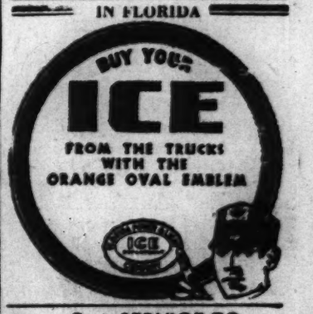

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The Home Forum

Jane Austen and Little Things

JANE AUSTEN, staying with friends in London, had been commissioned to purchase a decoration for her sister Cassandra's cap. Perplexity momentarily confused the shopper; for Cassandra had expressed a desire for a fruit spray, while Jane found that flower sprigs were cheaper and more plentiful. "Besides," she wrote, justifying her purchase, "I cannot help thinking that it is more natural to have flowers grow out of the head than fruit."

When Cassandra was the traveler and family purchasing agent, Jane wrote to her from home: "I shall want two new coloured gowns for the summer . . . I shall not trouble you, however, to get more than one of them, and that is to be a plain brown cambric muslin, for morning wear; the other, which is to be a very pretty yellow and white cloud, I mean to buy in Bath. Buy two brown ones, if you please. . . . Seven yards for my mother, seven yards and a half for me; a dark brown, but the kind of brown is left to your own choice, and I had rather they were different, as it will be always something to say, to dispute about which is the prettiest. . . ."

♪ ♪ ♪

WE DO NOT complain, as have some, that the Jane Austen letters, most of which were written to her sister, some few to her brothers and nieces, hold no information and comment about world affairs, no bewilderment and lament over troublous times. We are satisfied with her small concern over caps and cloaks and the price of salmon; we consider her not necessarily ignorant and insensible of the tragedy of the French Revolution and its reverberations in her own England, because she wrote of gauze cloaks and white fans to her precious Cassandra.

Certainly, no woman can read these letters without gathering to her with eager curiosity the endless minute details about clothes. The description of the dress Mrs. Mussell, the dressmaker, planned for Jane does not read like a dull description in the fashion notes, long and explicit as it is about gores and belts and jackets and sleeves. It is furbelowed with such remarks as "and there is to be a frill of the same to put on occasionally when all one's handkerchiefs are dirty."

♪ ♪ ♪

WHILE READING THE letters, we constantly think of Jane as Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice* and Cassandra as the lovely, wise and gentle Jane Bennet. We can so easily imagine Lizzie and Jane, when not perturbed over troubled love affairs, playfully disputing over the breakfast table as to which shade of brown cambric was prettier, and whether one's cap should be trimmed with flowers or fruit. And we are reminded of the emotional and flighty Mrs Bennet, who said to her sister in the midst of a family tragedy: "However, your coming just at this time is the greatest of comforts, and I am very glad to hear what you tell us, of long sleeves."

The letters to Cassandra, always long, contain gossip of the quiet neighborhood in which they lived, news of the servants, the comings and goings of the numerous relations. They are detailed, full of witty observations about people and things, small journeys, and family business affairs. In the early letters, Jane has much to say about the neighborhood balls; the partners, the music, the company.

♪ ♪ ♪

MORE FASCINATING TO us than the description of the party at which Mr. Darcy, in *Pride and Prejudice*, refused to dance with Lizzie, is Jane's frank letter to her sister, revealing that the partners the evening before had not flocked about her. She had been left somewhat to herself, but not in sadness. Sometimes, she found, things happened that way, but more often differently. And one cannot believe that, with her [illegible] charm and vivacious mind, she was often a neglected wallflower.

Her interest in people, their manners and eccentricities, in parties, in the activities of her nieces and nephews, continued to absorb Jane Austen even in the later letters, when she must have been tirelessly occupied with writing and revising her novels. In the short letters to her brother, who charged himself with the business of handling her work, she of necessity mentioned her books; and occasionally she wrote to Cassandra of some of the characters in them, lovingly, as if they lived; but, in general, there was little talk of her work. One can scarcely believe that at some time she did not say as have so many women authors after her: "I am frantically busy with my writing," but in all the published letters she never did.

♪ ♪ ♪

IN THESE DAYS, when no publisher's list is complete without someone's collected letters, when the private words of well-known men and women are collected and bought and sold at varying, sometimes astounding, sums, it is not strange that people of any fame at all take self-consciously into consideration the possibility that their letters will be cherished and shared. We feel often, when reading the published letters of modern painters, musicians, or writers, this literary care, precision, and studied style. It is said that Arnold Bennett kept a carbon copy of every letter he wrote, accommodating his biographers. And Katherine Mansfield, in one of her letters, admitted the possibility that even her intimate correspondence might one day be read by the world. For this reason, it is all the more refreshing to read the words of a woman, modest, unconscious of her genius, who could not have foreseen that her letters would be read by anyone but the person to whom they were addressed, who scribbled intimately and frankly about trifles for her own pleasure and that of her sister and friends.

♪ ♪ ♪

SOMEONE HAS SAID that no letter to a friend is worth its postage unless it contains something about clothes, something about food, and just a touch of gossip. If this is so, Jane Austen's letters are worth many times their postage, large as it was in those days, for they contain these essentials in plenty. The comments on her neighbors are sprinkled with pepper in spots, but no one can say the pepper isn't tasty. She is playful, mischievously critical, "gently malicious," some have said,—but who isn't to her sister, about the neighbors?—full of a piquant mixture of common sense and humor.

Mr. Chapman has set down in his introduction to this collection of the letters that their enchantment will be admitted only by those "in whose own experience little things—like nicknames, or family jokes, or the arrangement of the furniture—are inseparable from the deeper joys and even from the deeper sorrows of life . . . " He finds wisdom and humanity buried in the minutiae of these letters, as surely must anyone who sympathetically and understandingly reads them.

C. C. R.

Gitanos

THE noise was so great in the Plaza Mayor that there might have been a riot. But it was only the noise of buying and selling in one of the most joyous and vital of cities, Madrid.

A file threaded its way through the crowd, which immediately caught the eye of the foreigner, though it passed unnoticed by the natives. First came a woman carrying a chair, accompanied by a youth with a cornet; then a strikingly beautiful girl in a red dress, carrying a big drum; finally a little boy in a baggy pair of pajama trousers, heavily patched, carrying a mat, and a little girl in pink tights, carrying cymbals. They were grimy, but obviously happy.

So the traveler thought: "This is what I came to Spain to see," and decided to follow them. He had difficulty in keeping them in sight at a dignified pace, for they walked with the free, eager stride of nomads.

They led him far from the main thoroughfares, till at last they turned up a steep side street. The beautiful girl gave a few syncopated bangs on her drum, while the youth played a few seductive notes on his cornet. They turned down a narrow street of tall houses, bathed in sun; the woman sat on her chair, took the drum and beat out an Oriental rhythm, while the girl laid the mat on the cobbles. The traveler looked up, and saw a magic transformation. Every casement had been opened, and the balconies were crowded with women in bright frocks. Clothes-lines gaily beflagged the upper windows.

The girl, with careless dignity, began a strange dance, to the barbaric accompaniment of drum, cymbals and cornet. She kept her body stiff, while her legs performed ungraceful, Charleston-like steps. Soon the music stopped, and the little boy tried to stand on his head, though he had little success on the uneven cobbles. Meanwhile the beauty in red walked round with a cap, shouting "mucha' gracia'" to those above who threw down coppers. The traveler handed her a small coin, which she accepted with the arrogant grace of a queen or a great film star.

R. A. J.

Inspiration

Deep buried under centuries of dust,
Beneath the grass and far below the crust
Of earth, explorers found a marble face,
Sculptured daughter of a vanished race.

A hidden part of earth for ages past,
Her marble beauty came to light at last;
Untroubled forehead smooth and broad and fair,
Woven fillets binding curly hair,

Eyelids contemplative in repose,
Upward curving lips, patrician nose—
The lovely oval of a Grecian face
They found concealed beneath a marketplace.

O regal matron or forgotten queen,
No mortal beauty men had ever seen
Could like your marble purity reflect
The portrait of a heart and intellect.

Men pay their homage to the skilful hand,
The genius of a distant age and land
Who fashioned from a block of common stone
The living inspiration he had known.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

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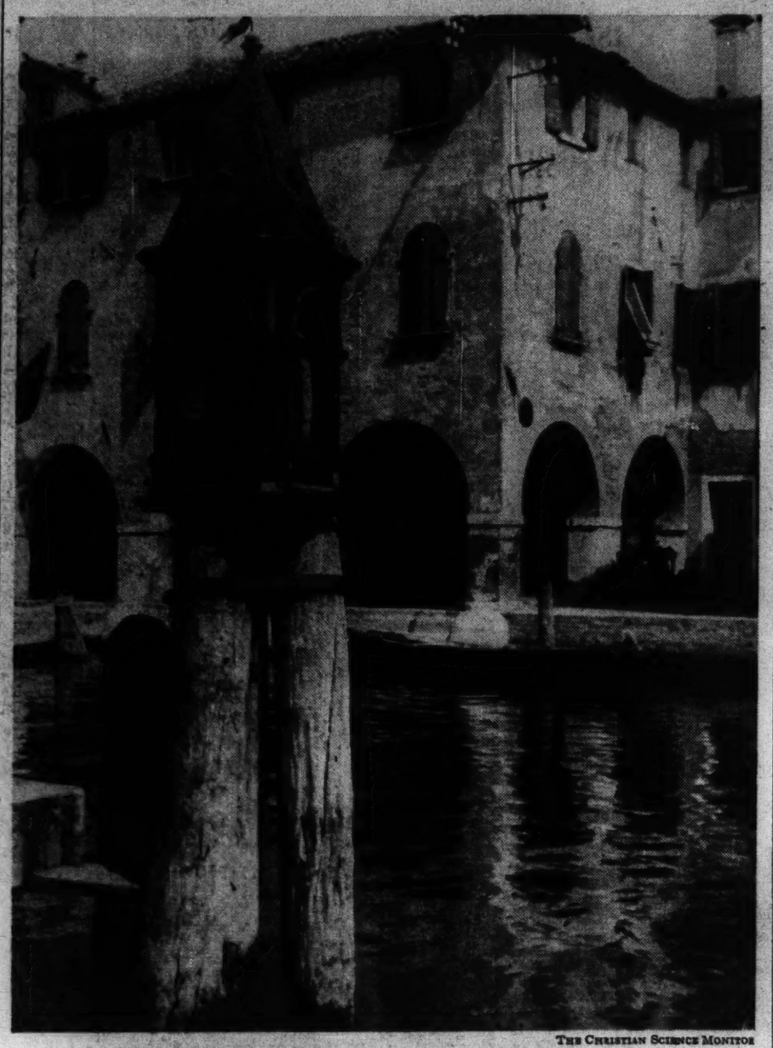

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE TOWN OF CHIOGGIA: *A Photograph by Lynx-Stefant*

IN THE far-off days of history, a band of Roman fugitives fled before the Huns, seeking refuge in some solitary place where they might be unmolested. Their town, Aquileia, at the head of the Gulf of the Adriatic, was in ruins, and with it went all they possessed. By the side of the sea stretched a lagoon, a wide, shallow lake of salt water, guarded all about by marshes. A group of islands, composed of mud and sand, lay scattered over the lake; and here the settlers made their wattle homes, "built like sea-birds' nests, half on sea and half on land, spread, as the Cyclades, over the surface of the water." And so Venice and her neighboring towns, one of which is Chioggia, were born.

The sea gave employment to the men; but how it came about that the women, in the midst of their rough surroundings, chose to use their time in weaving lace with their needles, is hard to tell. So rich and so marvelously delicate was this lace that it brought fame to the island homes. In 1483 a gift of needle lace from Venice was sent to England for the coronation of Richard III, and so important did the craft become that, in the first year of the sixteenth century, several books on it were published. Today the two lace-making schools in Chioggia employ hundreds of women and girls.

But it is the water who brings romance to the small island, the capital of the fishing towns of the lagoon. The tall-masted boats, lying so closely in the harbor, crowd their way through the water-street of the little town, bringing a variety of colors in their sails, and a lively sense of activity. Nine stone bridges span the canal; but what need is there of bridges, when one can use the packed boats as stepping-stones!

General Smuts at Home

ON MY arriving at last at General Smuts's homestead it was to find him sitting by the wayside in company with a large bird, white in colour and stork-like in appearance, which I learned subsequently was in the habit of following him about like a dog.

"Well! You're a nice one!" was his greeting. "I've been waiting here an hour for you."

In spite of this, he proved to be in the best of humours.

His home is a typical example of a Dutch country farmstead, and is surrounded by a wide stoep (veranda) that serves as an extra sitting-room.

We sat down to a family luncheon party, the members of which, apart from myself, consisted of the General, Mrs. Smuts, their daughters, and some near relations. Upon the walls of the room hung framed and autographed photographs of King George and Queen Mary and the present King.

My host informed me that the menu was to be a real Dutch farm lunch. And a very good one it was, too—roast beef, dishes of corn, and well-browned apple-pie made even richer by the addition of bowls of thick cream. Above all, such a spirit of genuine hospitality and good-fellowship prevailed. General Smuts has the happy knack of making everybody around him feel at home, and without exception that was the jolliest luncheon party I sat down to in South Africa.

After the meal was over he took me to the library. It is a very large room, and lined from floor to ceiling with books written upon every subject under the sun, it seemed to me. He is a great student as well as a voracious reader. . . .

General Smuts is a brilliant conversationalist, and I sat enthralled while he discoursed upon such diverse subjects as the Boer War, past and current literature, art, and philosophy. Throughout his conversation one sensed, shining like a beacon-light, his sincere admiration for the British Empire.

He has a unique mind. Instead of being hidebound by the past, he looks ahead to the future. Although a believer in tradition, as far as its direct influence upon a man's character is concerned, he is no believer in following a stale policy because a past generation did so. He has strenuously advocated a closer co-operation between the United States and the Dominions. He has boldly stated that such a policy is necessary to preserve world peace. The Americans are familiar with this attitude of his, and it makes them favourably inclined towards him and to any proposition put forward under his auspices. . . .

Before leaving the homestead, General Smuts showed me over his farm. Wherever the two of us went we were accompanied by the strange companion who had been beside him at our first meeting—the curious-looking bird that resembled a stork, and which I christened his "Guardian Angel," owing to its refusal to be beguiled from its master's side.—PERCY HUTCHISON, in "Masquerade," edited by ERICA BEALE. (London: Harrap. World Copyright (1936) Erica Beale, Limited.)

A Place of Quiet

The star-browed mares, necks linking by the stile
Where the crabapple parts its heavy screen;
The dogs who scampered many a dewy mile
With mushroom-hunting lads in morning keen
And now sleep sprawling, dead to speed or guile,
Right in the middle of the road; the sheen
Of dove's neck on the pool, the glossy green
Of farm-roof mosses fledging tile on tile;
The poppied thatch of the black-timbered barns,
Which sleep knee-deep in nettle in afternoon;
The shafts upturned of horseshoes, crossed by yarns
Of gossamer, glinting with one hung cocoon,
Are not so deep in peace as she who darns
For sons returning by the harvest moon.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON

"Enter into his gates with thanksgiving"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY day is a day of thanksgiving to the Christian Scientist. He has learned through the teachings of Christian Science that God is infinite good, that He is the only power, that He is all-presence, that He is all-wise, that He is the one source of all the activity and energy of the spiritual universe. He has learned that God expresses Himself in a universe which is like its creator, and that His handiwork is lovely, good, right, perfect, and harmonious. There is in reality no creator but God, and there is no creation but the one perfect creation which God has brought into being. How clearly the Scriptures state this in Revelation, where we are told (4:11), "Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and honour and power: for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created."

God and His creation are inseparable, coexistent, forever at one. God is divine Love. His creation is therefore united to infinite Love. God is Truth, and His ideas are always in agreement with Truth. God is Soul, and His creation is concordant with Soul and its unchanging harmony. God and the perfect man, who fully expresses Him, are never separated, but are indissolubly united, now and forever. Their at-one-ment does not have to be, but is, established. They have been conjoined throughout eternity. "Then I was by him, as one brought up with him: and I was daily his delight, rejoicing always before him."

To perceive these wondrous truths is a glorious experience; to bring them into practical manifestation is to have blessings untold. Since God has bestowed all good on man, what more effective means could we employ to bring good into evidence than to be continually grateful for it. A definition of "enter" is "to penetrate mentally; to consider attentively and fully." To enjoy good we must enter into it—become conscious of its presence and power. Surely we cannot become conscious of infinite good and its beneficent bestowals in any better way than continually to thank God for His unlimited goodness and divine beneficence. The recipient of a gift invariably expresses his thanks to the giver for his kindness. Since God has bestowed all good on man, surely we cannot employ our time better than in thanking Him for His munificent gifts to His children. Gratitude then becomes not incidental, but continuous. Our appreciation of good is enlarged, expanded, and broadened. We do not wait for some specific thing to occur to arouse our gratitude; it is uninterrupted and abiding.

Our enlarged sense of thankfulness leads us to praise God not only for what He does, but for what He is; not only for the blessings He bestows, but for His holy nature or character. In our human relationships, when a friend bestows a gift upon us we are not only appreciative of the intrinsic value of the gift, but grateful for the love and graciousness that prompted the giving of it. God's gifts to His children spring from His boundless love and illimitable goodness. To recognize His immeasurable beneficence enlarges our perception of good, makes us more receptive to it, and enhances our enjoyment of it.

The aim of every Christian Scientist is to magnify good and destroy his belief in evil. As thankfulness reigns in the heart, good is seen as real, and error is seen as nothing and unreal. Gratitude enables us to realize that good is true and ever present; that error is untrue and never present.

How clearly our great Master, Jesus the Christ, saw that thankfulness and gratitude go hand in hand with demonstration! How often his proofs of God's all-power and ever-presence were preceded by thanks to God! Jesus knew that good is always at hand and ever available. Good is everywhere. It is only false mortal belief which obscures our vision of it. Through spiritual understanding our Master saw through the mist and perceived reality. He saw divine actuality, and this spiritual vision brought reality into manifestation. His profound gratitude for the Father's bestowals dispelled the mist of error, as surely as the morning sun dispels the shades of night.

Christian Science teaches that we have access to infinite Love, to the unrestricted power of good, the unlimited resources of Mind which our Master utilized; and as we follow his path of thankfulness and rejoicing, we shall attain the beneficent results that were so conspicuous in his ministry. Let us, then, as worthy followers of him, love God supremely, and "enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise" (Psalms 100:4). We "enter into his gates with thanksgiving" and have His peace when these words of Mary Baker Eddy (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 174) fill our hearts and are expressed in our lives: "Each day I know Him nearer, love Him more, and humbly pray to serve Him better."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Entrez dans son temple avec des actions de grâces"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

POUR les Scientistes Chrétiens, chaque journée est un jour d'actions de grâces. La Science Chrétienne leur a enseigné que Dieu est le bien infini, le seul pouvoir, la toute-présence; qu'en Dieu réside toute sagesse, qu'Il est l'unique source dont procèdent l'activité et l'énergie de l'univers spirituel. Ils ont pu apprendre que Dieu S'exprime dans un univers qui ressemble à son créateur, et que l'œuvre de Ses mains est aimable, bonne, juste, parfaite, harmonieuse. Il n'y a pas en réalité d'autre créateur que Dieu; la seule création est la création parfaite dont Dieu est l'auteur. Avec quelle clarté les Ecritures expriment ce fait dans l'Apocalypse, où nous lisons ceci (4:11): "Tu es digne, toi, notre Seigneur et notre Dieu, de recevoir la gloire, l'honneur et la puissance; car tu as créé toutes choses, et c'est par ta volonté qu'elles existent et qu'elles ont été créées."

Dieu et Sa création sont inséparables, coexistants, à jamais unis. Dieu est l'Amour divin. Donc Sa création est liée à l'Amour infini. Dieu est Vérité, aussi Ses idées sont-elles toujours d'accord avec la Vérité. Dieu étant Ame, Sa création doit être conforme à l'Ame dont l'harmonie est immuable. Il n'existe jamais de séparation entre Dieu et l'homme parfait, qui L'exprime d'une manière complète; leur union est indissoluble, maintenant et à jamais. Cette union n'est point destinée à être établie: elle existe présentement, Dieu et l'homme parfait sont joints de toute éternité. "J'étais à l'œuvre auprès de lui, et je faisais tous les jours ses délices, jouant sans cesse en sa présence."

Percevoir ces admirables vérités nous donne une grande joie; les rendre manifestes dans la pratique nous apporte des bénédictions sans nombre. Puisque Dieu a départi à l'homme tout ce qui est bon, la méthode la plus efficace que nous puissions employer pour faire paraître le bien consiste à en être toujours reconnaissants. Le dictionnaire définit notamment comme suit le terme "entrer": "pénétrer mentalement; considérer d'une manière attentive et complète." Pour jouir du bien, il nous faut y entrer—prendre conscience de sa présence et de son pouvoir. Si nous voulons devenir conscients du bien infini et de ses bonnes dispensations, la meilleure manière est sans doute de rendre continuellement grâce à Dieu pour Son infinie bonté et Ses bienfaits. Celui qui reçoit un cadeau ne manque pas de remercier la personne qui s'est montrée généreuse envers lui. Dieu ayant conféré à l'homme tous les biens, nous faisons à coup sûr un bon usage de notre temps lorsque nous Lui rendons grâce des dons magnifiques faits à Ses enfants. Ainsi la reconnaissance devient non plus casuelle, mais continue. Notre appréciation du bien s'élargit, augmente, prend de l'ampleur. Nous n'attendons plus qu'une chose spéciale arrive pour éveiller notre gratitude: cette dernière est permanente, ininterrompue.

Concevant mieux ce qu'est la reconnaissance, nous en arrivons à louer Dieu non seulement pour ce qu'Il fait, mais pour ce qu'Il est; non seulement pour les bénédictions qu'Il accorde, mais pour Sa nature ou Son caractère de sainteté. Dans nos rapports avec d'autres humains, lorsqu'un ami nous fait un cadeau, nous apprécions moins la valeur intrinsèque de l'objet reçu que l'amour et la bienveillance qui sont les mobiles de cette action généreuse. Les dons que Dieu fait à Ses enfants proviennent de Sa bonté, de Son amour sans bornes. Reconnaître Ses bienfaits incommensurables élargit notre perception du bien, nous rend plus réceptifs à cet égard et augmente la joie que nous en éprouvons.

Tout Scientiste Chrétien se propose de magnifier le bien et de détruire sa propre croyance au mal. Lorsque la gratitude règne dans son cœur, le disciple voit que le bien est réel tandis que l'erreur est un néant, une chose sans réalité. La reconnaissance nous permet de comprendre que le bien est vrai, toujours présent; que l'erreur est fausse et ne saurait être présente.

Avec quelle clarté notre grand Maître, Jésus le Christ, voyait que la gratitude et les pensées reconnaissantes marchent de pair avec la démonstration! Maintes fois il rendit grâce à Dieu avant même de prouver la toute-puissance et l'omniprésence divines. Jésus savait que le bien est toujours proche, toujours accessible. Le bien est partout. La seule chose qui le voile à nos regards, c'est la fausse croyance mortelle. Grâce à sa compréhension spirituelle, notre Maître percevait, au travers des brumes, la réalité. Il voyait les faits divins, et cette vision spirituelle rendait manifeste la réalité. La profonde gratitude que lui inspiraient les dons du Père chassait les brumes de l'erreur aussi sûrement que le soleil matinal dissipe les ombres de la nuit.

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que nous avons accès à l'Amour infini, au pouvoir incommensurable du bien, aux ressources illimitées de l'Entendement, dont notre Maître faisait un usage pratique; et si nous suivons comme lui le chemin de la reconnaissance et de la joie, nous atteindrons aux résultats bienfaisants qui distinguaient son ministère. Montrons-nous dignes d'être ses disciples; aimons Dieu par-dessus tout; entrons "dans son temple avec des actions de grâces, dans ses parvis avec la louange (Psaume 100:4). Nous entrons "dans son temple avec des actions de grâces" et nous connaissons Sa paix lorsque ces paroles de Mary Baker Eddy (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 174) remplissent notre cœur et s'expriment dans notre vie: "Chaque jour je sais qu'Il est plus proche, je L'aime davantage, et mon humble prière est de Le mieux servir."

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Curley-Hurley Rift Is Seen as Coal Refund Controversy Continues

Boston Today

Opinion Sought On Coal Refund

First concrete indication that Gov.-elect Charles F. Hurley may actively try to undo much of what Gov. James M. Curley has done came today when he directed a letter to Attorney General Paul A. Dever requesting an opinion on the legality of refunding $19,400 in penalities to three coal companies. The refunds were ordered by the Executive Council yesterday, largely upon the urging of Governor Curley.

Although Mr. Hurley's letter to the Attorney General was but nine lines long, State House observers were reading volumes between them today.

Much of the speculation revolved around the possibility of schism between Councillor Daniel H. Coakley and the Governor-elect, for Mr. Coakley sided with Governor Curley in demanding that the coal firms be repaid for the deductions, made because of the alleged inferior quality of coal delivered.

Mr. Coakley has been credited with being a powerful influence in the Curley administration and responsibility for a number of Curley appointments has been charged against him. During the gubernatorial campaign Mr. Coakley and Mr. Hurley exchanged amenities and gave surface evidence of close friendship.

From this observers took it that appointments and acts sanctioned by Mr. Coakley would be continued under Mr. Hurley.

Today's action of the Governor-elect in entering a situation from which he could have remained aloof without causing comment was interpreted by some as meaning that Mr. Hurley proposes a thorough cleanup of State House officialdom as soon as he takes office next month, and has decided that the current controversy might be as good a place to put his oar in as any.

Another angle of interest was the fact that Mr. Hurley mentioned the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations in his letter. The Federation had already entered protest against the coal payments, and was a potent anti-Curley factor during the last year or so. Alignment of Mr. Hurley with the Federation would also indicate wholesale State House changes, in the opinion of many.

The coal investigation had been ordered by the Democratic members of the Executive Council, led by Councillor Coakley, over the objection of the State Department of Administration and Finance. Councillors declared that recent tests of the coal of the three companies in question were "unfair."

The companies involved were the Carter Coal Company, the Old Colony Fuel Company and the Commonwealth Coal & Fuel Company. All are said to be closely allied to Joseph W. Gorman of Worcester, who represented them at the hearing.

As an aftermath of the Council's investigation, Governor Curley hinted last night that action would be taken against Charles P. Howard, chairman of the State Department of Administration and Finance.

"Will you conduct ouster proceedings against Chairman Howard?" the Governor was asked.

"That will have to be a question to be taken under consideration," was his reply.

It was widely rumored at the State House today, furthermore, that Mr. Howard would be replaced by the State Comptroller, Mr. Murphy, to whom the taxpayers' federation sent the letter demanding the payments to the coal companies be withheld.

A removal now practically assured as a result of the hearings is that of Henry C. Eaton, Mr. Howard's confidential adviser. During the proceedings Councillor Coakley revealed that under the law, Mr. Eaton is not legally established, since there is no provision for an assistant to the chairman of the department.

When this revelation was made, Mr. Howard admitted that he would "be compelled to dismiss Mr. Eaton." Governor Curley, nodding his head significantly, added, "I should think so."

Abdication Costs Percolate to U. S.

The abdication of Edward VIII will not be without cost to the United States Government, it was found at the Federal building today.

In the Department of Naturalization and Immigration, British subjects seeking citizenship here are required to take an oath renouncing allegiance to the king. The routine form bears the name King Edward VIII.

The department—and all similar offices throughout the country—will have to buy a rubber stamp substituting the name King George VI for that of the monarch who renounced his throne.

This stamp will add fifty cents to operating costs of the Boston office.

Farmers Protest Removal of Cort

Convinced that the State Milk Control Board is being made a political football by Gov. James M. Curley, several Massachusetts farm organizations today proposed to call upon the State Legislature to protect them against any possible "erroneous administration of the law."

Legislation is being drafted by these organizations to permit the halting of all operations by the control board when a substantial percentage of contributing dealers and producers "are convinced the law is being administered ineffectively." The farm groups involved are the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, the Federated Dairy Association of Massachusetts and the State Grange.

Resentment of these groups was aroused yesterday when Governor Curley removed Joseph E. Cort, state milk administrator, from his post on the State Milk Control Board, to be replaced by the Governor's messenger, Frank T. Pedonti. Farm officials declared that this was just another example upholding the tradition that Mr. Curley "always takes care of his friends."

In a statement issued today by the farmers, Mr. Cort's dismissal was protested on the grounds that "he has been a valuable asset to the entire dairy industry."

"We deeply resent his removal," the statement said, "from a position where he has been able to assist so effectively in shaping the policies of the board."

Governor Curley's appointment of Mr. Pedonti came immediately in the wake of his charge of "racketeering in the milk industry," said to be aimed particularly at the large farm co-operative agency, the New England Milk Producers Association.

Boston Today

Pre-Holiday Pay For WPA Workers

WPA workers in Massachusetts who are still on the pay rolls on Christmas and New Year's Days have been assured by State Administrator Lieut.-Col. John J. McDonough that they will not have to wait until after the holidays to collect their wages.

Under plans now being arranged by State headquarters officials, pay rolls falling due on these two days will be distributed on preceding Thursdays, December 24 and 31 respectively.

According to Colonel McDonough, the necessary rearrangement of work schedules is under way to accomplish these pre-holiday payments, and workers will be permitted to complete their required number of working hours ahead of time.

Outgoing Ships Take Vacationists

The old and the new go to make up ocean passenger traffic as well as the change of the years at Christmas and New Year's.

In ancient times families gathered at the old homesteads for Christmas, coming from far and near. The tradition still has a large following. In modern times, however, the trend is more and more toward taking winter vacations over the holidays.

Today marks the first exodus from Boston this year of Christmas travelers. Those who adopted the modern idea of making an ocean cruise over Christmas, closed the house, locked the door and put the cat out—in some friendly neighbor's care—and sailed from Commonwealth Pier today on a 20-day cruise to Bermuda, Jamaica and Nassau aboard the Lady Somers of the Canadian National Steamships fleet.

Steamship officials say the year-end cruises are heavily booked this season by those to whom ship life appeals. But the old idea still has a big lead over the new and many persons cross the Atlantic in order to be at the hearths of homes overseas for the year-end festivities.

First big trans-Atlantic movement of the season from Boston takes place this afternoon when the Anchor liner Cameronia sails for Londonderry, Belfast and Glasgow. The liner comes in from New York to embark 189 passengers at East Boston.

Another large group of Christmas travelers will leave tomorrow on the Cunard White Star liner Scythia for Galway, Cobh and Liverpool. A special party will be led by Joseph L. White of the company's staff.

The balance of this week's marine parade was delayed by storms which delayed sailings from England. Three passenger liners, due here Sunday, were tardy in putting to sea and will not arrive here before mid-week. Tuesday the American Merchant Lines steamer American Banker is due from London and the United States Lines steamer American Traveler from Manchester, Liverpool and Belfast. Wednesday the Cunard White Star liner Laconia is expected from Liverpool and Cobh.

Speedy Return Of SS-5's Is Urged

More than 70 per cent of New England business and industrial employees have taken the necessary steps to insure themselves of monthly old-age benefit checks from the Federal Government, it was announced today by John Pearson, regional director of the Social Security Board.

These steps, Mr. Pearson said, consist in the filling out of application cards and returning them to the Government for registration and the setting up of an account number.

Urging that those employees who have not yet filled out form SS-5 do so before Dec. 15, Mr. Pearson declared that only by compiying with the rules before that date can employees be sure of receiving their identification cards and account numbers before January 1, the date when it will be necessary for employers to have those numbers.

Declaring that a delay in filing, with the rush of Christmas mail only a few days distant, will put both employees and employers to considerable inconvenience, the New England director again emphasized points that have proved troublesome to applicants.

"The Social Security Board," he said, "has provided assistance for employees in the relatively small number of exceptional cases where the name by which they are known to the employer for any reason differs from that shown in a birth certificate, a marriage license, naturalization papers, or other legal documents.

"The employee's account number, or identification card will carry the name which has been given by the employee on line number one of his or identification card, will carry the application card. An employee who wishes to have his account number, or identification card, carry a name different from that shown on line number one should attach to his application card a special request to that effect.

"Anyone in doubt as to whether his status is that of an employee should fill out and return form SS-5, since his actual status would be determined by the facts in his particular case in any event."

Fish Industry Pushes to Seize Wider Market

Landings of Present Year Reach 293,181,500 Pounds at Pier

Freezing Extended

Express Trucks Ship With Speed to Meet Demand of Middle West

Keeping step with other industries now forging ahead in New England, the fish industry already has records at hand which top a steady progression through four years; and for the 11 months ended Dec. 1, they report receipt of 13,000,000 more pounds of groundfish than for the same period in the banner year 1935.

At Boston Fish Pier, devoted exclusively to the handling of sea food, the total landings at the end of the year are expected to pass the high mark of 1935.

Trawlers

In 1933, according to the books of Frederick P. Dimick, statistician of the Boston fish industry, landings amounted to 220,177,400 pounds. The catch of 1934 went up to 243,602,000 pounds. Last year saw the total jump to 309,065,000 pounds. Of this, 280,065,000 pounds were groundfish—cod, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk.

Now, the books reveal, landings of groundfish here amount to 293,181,500 pounds for the period of Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. The rise in the record is due to increased use of big trawlers, 55 of which are now operating in the Boston fleet, plus the pushing of market frontiers further and further inland through the perfecting of transportation and refrigeration systems. Trucks load "quick frozen" fish at the Boston fish pier each week and move them as far as St. Louis in three to four days, to meet the demand of western markets.

Manufacture

The freezing method consists in subjecting freshly landed fish to sudden low temperatures, encasing standard quantities in great cakes of ice. These are rushed overland by motortruck direct to consignees in less time than fast express formerly required. Another factor of importance is a "manufacturing" process to which fish is now subjected for sale in package form, fresh fish being filleted and wrapped in wax paper, ready to cook.

Benefit to the fisheries resulted from the depression, according to Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association. The solution of any depression is restriction in or adjustment of expenditures until such time as earnings increase, he points out.

Low Prices

Millions of persons have searched for less expensive foods in the past six years. During the recent period of increase in the price of food, the products of the North Atlantic fisheries have been marketed at the same low figures, Mr. Cooley said.

Many of these persons would never have been induced to try sea food had it not been for the saving effected by the low prices. Thus the depression may have performed an excellent job of merchandising for the commercial fisheries. It has brought thousands of new customers, who, once trying New England fish, find that modern methods permit serving of fresh sea food miles inland.

Extended Diet

Varieties of fish that formerly could not be marketed at all, are now standard products, he said.

Red fish, for instance, looked upon as a nuisance because it interferred with the regular business of catching groundfish, found a ready market in 1935. Close to 50,000,000 pounds were produced this year. At the same time, the industry found itself able to market all its catch of the more commonly known varieties.

Historic Industry

From time immemorial, fish has been one of the greatest natural advantages of New England. Extending out from shore is the continental shelf—once a great plateau—which forms a naturally level and comparatively shallow ground.

Art Museum at Wellesley College Adds 5th-Century Mosaic Pavement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 12—The Farnsworth Art Museum at Wellesley College has just added another treasure to its collection, a mosaic pavement taken from a 15-century-old villa recently discovered near Antioch, Syria. After its reparation by a group of mosaic experts, it will be laid in one of the museum galleries.

With the acquisition of this pavement, Wellesley ranks beside larger museums in Worcester, Mass.; Baltimore, and Princeton University in possessing a whole floor mosaic. Those discovered in Pompeii and Herculaneum were never allowed to be exported.

W. Alexander Campbell, associate professor of art and archaeology at Wellesley, was field director of the archaeological expedition which unearthed the mosaic during excavations on the site of ancient Antioch. Since 1932, when he was appointed assistant field director, Mr. Campbell has left Wellesley each February to take over his duties in Syria.

The mosaic was presented to Wellesley by the committee representing the sponsors of the excavations in recognition of the difficulties which his release from academic duties entailed.

After a survey of the work which Mr. Campbell and his staff have accomplished in the last five years, the committee, representing Princeton University, the Worcester Art Museum, the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Musées Nationaux de France, voted this summer to finance further excavations under his directions for another six-year period.

The Wellesley mosaic is about 10 by 12 feet, a geometric design of an octagon formed by squares and triangles within a large square. The tesserae, or small cubes of which it is composed, are of limestone, in soft shades of brown, buff and terra cotta. It weighs about three and a half tons.

Once it formed the floor of a small room in a sumptuous villa of the fifth century, A. D., which stood in a terraced orchard in Daphne, a suburb of Antioch, commanding a magnificent view of the valley of the Orontes. It was unearthed in the spring of 1933, but was retained until this summer when findings of the past four years from the site were divided among the contributing institutions.

After Christmas, mosaic experts will assemble the pieces, replace the tesserae removed when it was cut, repair the few places ravaged by wear and time during the past 15 centuries and set it in the floor of the Wellesley Museum.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and colder tonight, possibly with rain ending early tonight; Sunday probably fair; lowest temperatures somewhat below freezing; moderate northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight, Sunday generally fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and colder, rain near the coast tonight, Sunday probably fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds, rain tonight followed by generally fair Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	41	Minneapolis	18	14
Bermuda	68	66	New Orleans	36	32
Chicago	18	16	New York	40	38
Denver	28	28	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	30	28	Philadelphia	42	42
Jacksonville	56	56	St. Louis	26	26
Kansas City	22	22	San Francisco	48	46
Los Angeles	54	52	Washington	40	40
Miami	72	68			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T.—Dec. 9. Y—Dec. 11.
B—Midnight, Dec. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:24 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 10:51 a. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Sunday, 11:06 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.

Lights on vehicles at 4:41 p. m.

Taxpayers Federation Officials Re-chosen

By a Staff Photographer

Norman MacDonald
Director, Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations

Reginald W. Bird
President of Taxpayers Group Opposing Limit in Real Estate Levy

John H. Mahoney
Executive Secretary Will Lead the Legislative Campaign of Federation This Winter

Door of Ignorance Held Only Chance For 'Red' Entrance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Dec. 12—"Communism will not come through the front door of education, but through the back door of ignorance," Dr. Payson Smith, former Commissioner of Education in Massachusetts, told the student body of Middlebury College last night.

Dr. Smith was speaking of educational restrictions—instances of educational boards forbidding the mention of communism and related subjects by teachers. He advocated free instruction and discussion of governmental problems of America and of foreign countries.

The speaker predicted severe criticism within the next 25 years, based on the charge that education "does not know where it is going," and added that the course and ends of education will be questioned.

Both primary and higher education have failed, he declared, in their two most important objectives—the fitting of the student for his vocational life, and the building of citizenship. The successful existence of a democracy, he said, presupposed an educated electorate, for "democracy and ignorance cannot exist together."

In presenting his criticism of the objectives of education, he maintained that the vocational objective is often neglected by the liberal arts college which should devote a major place in its curriculum to the analysis of employment situations with a view to vocational placement after graduation.

In following out the objective of citizenship training, the schools and colleges neglect, he stated, practical instruction in governmental, political, economic, and industrial life. There is also a tendency, he declared, not only to neglect, but to discourage the teaching of comparative studies in world governments.

Police Welfare Probes Protested

Protest against the use of police officers as investigators for the city of Somerville welfare department was lodged with the State Civil Service Commission today. The commission ruled such transfers are illegal.

Chief Thomas Damery of the Somerville Police Department does not agree with that ruling. "Any service by Somerville police officers in welfare is in line of investigation for purposes of uncovering fraud and within the police province," he declared.

Hurley Platform Is Outlined Before the Taxpayers Group; Upholds Rights of Judiciary

To the fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations today Governor-Elect Charles F. Hurley sent word that he favors adoption of a pay-as-you-go policy for state expenditures, restoration of civil service to full use, and that he objects to any interference with the judiciary.

His words, as presented by his chief secretary, John V. Mahoney, brought cheers from more than 1000 attending the meeting in Hotel Statler today.

Hurley Platform

Speaking for the Governor-Elect, Mr. Mahoney said:

"He will permit no undue interference with the affairs of the judiciary. Just as long as the courts of the Commonwealth continue to administer fearlessly and impartially the important function for which they were created, the executive department will make no attempt to circumscribe their activity or to disturb their methods of procedure.

"The Governor-Elect feels very strongly on the matter of civil service. For years there has been in this country a persistent, but only partially successful, attempt to effect a reform in this direction. Careful consideration and judicious research will be given to this intricate problem to the end that Massachusetts may have efficient and adequate civil service laws . . .

"It is my sincere hope and my present firm conviction that improvement in economic conditions will become progressively greater and that thousands of men and women now dependent upon public welfare will be gradually absorbed by private industry. In the meantime you will appreciate that the Governor is obligated to provide care and encouragement for those deserving people who are temporarily unable to help themselves. This he will do without prejudice or favoritism and with a proper regard for the judicious expenditure of public funds.

"One of the immediate problems confronting is the determination of the methods to be employed in supervising the sources of revenue without materially affecting the proper conduct of governmental activity."

Confidence in the incoming Beacon Hill administration of Gov.-Elect Charles F. Hurley as meaning honest and dignified government on Beacon Hill, coupled with demands for a renewal of the traditional "pay-as-you-go" policy in the state government, were the dual keynotes of speeches delivered at the federation luncheon this afternoon.

Representative Albert F. Bigelow, Republican chairman of the House ways and means committee, and an outspoken foe of Governor Curley in the past two years, hailed the coming change in administration as returning to "Massachusetts her ancient tradition of dignity in the office of chief executive."

Addressing the meeting at which 1000 persons, including various public officials, were gathered, Representative Bigelow said:

Marks Milestone

"Today marks a milestone when you see officeholders representing both political parties redefeating themselves in your presence to honest government for the benefit of the many instead of for the enrichment of the few, ending the current contest between public servants and political scavengers."

The tall, white-haired Curley opponent was obviously referring to the Curley administration of the past two years.

From the same political party came Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham, who is expected to be the next president of the Republican-controlled State Senate.

"We have had," Senator Wragg said, "a long and expensive spree of needless expenditures and useless activities by our state government. We now face the problem of paying the bill."

Heralded Coming

Reginald W. Bird, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, heralded the coming Hurley administration by saying, "With a new administration, we can perhaps go back to the constructive work we were set up to do and not alone in a militant manner but in an intelligent and co-operative manner help the new officials gradually to reduce cost of government."

In his attack upon the Curley administration, Mr. Bird said:

"We believe that some of the appointments made during the past two years have been scandalous. Men have been removed as departmental heads who have had years of experience in the operation of their departments, and have been replaced with men of practically no experience in that particular work. The result has been that the efficiency of many of these departments has suffered grievously, and while the actual expense of operating these departments may not have been always increased, its efficiency in many cases has been destroyed.

"We believe that the civil service should be restored. In the past two years this has been deliberately evaded, and it would seem, entirely for the opportunity of appointing favorites to these jobs, many of whom could not pass a civil service examination. This was done under the guise of 'temporary' appointments. Men who stood high in the ranks of the civil service have been absolutely disregarded.

Spoils System

"We believe the spoils system should be attacked and destroyed. In the last administration a number of legislators voted for huge State expenditures under the pretext that they wanted to get some of this money expended in their communities. For the small local share that they obtained they placed an enormous State burden on their constituents, in order to get some small expenditure at home, and thus advance their political prestige."

At the same time Mr. Bird pointed out, the federation was founded upon the idea that taxpayers should co-operate with public officials to reduce governmental costs. Yet, he added, "we found that our ideas of co-operation had to go out the window in January, 1935, as the administration of the past two years did not seem to want co-operation to reduce expenses. The result has been that that which was set up to be a co-operative organization had to turn itself into a militant, two-fisted fighting machine to preserve the ideals handed down to us by our ancestors."

Norman MacDonald, executive director of the federation, recounted the accomplishments of the organization during the past legislative season. He declared that the organization's activities have made the way of the transgressor in government hard.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY MISS MARGARET MORRISON, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Winthrop, in the Church Edifice, 3:30.

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Lady Precious Stream," Chinese comedy transcribed into English by Dr. S. I. Hsiung and produced by Morris Gest. Second play via the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. Featuring Clarence Derwent and Constance Carpenter, 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Clem Wilenchick, Mady Correll, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Life's a Villain," a comedy by Frederic Hughes featuring Elisabeth Hendrick, Evelyn Dorn and others. Presented by the Federal Theater.

SHUBERT — "Blossom Time," opera based on the life of Franz Schubert. Melodies written by Sigmund Romberg. Featuring Diane Gaylen and J. Charles Gilbert. 8:30.

Movies

MEMORIAL — "Rembrandt," starring Charles Laughton. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

EXETER—Jed Prouty and Spring Byington in "Back to Nature," 1:20, 5:10, 9. Also "Sworn Enemy," with Robert Young and Florence Rice. 3:20, 6:50, 8:15.

MODERN — Mae West in "Go West, Young Man," 10:25 a. m., 1:12, 4, 6:35, 9:30. Also "The President's Mystery," 9, 11:45 a. m., 3:30, 5:25, 8:20.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Career Woman," starring Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:34, 7:05, 10:30. Also "Adventure in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"The Jungle Princess," featuring Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:00, 9:50. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Down the Stretch," with Mickey Rooney, Patricia Ellis and Dennis Moore. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9:10, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:20.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Stars of Tomorrow," "Philippine Fantasy," "Rhythm on the River," "Star Gazers," "Shake, Mr. Shakespeare," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN—"Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Constance Bennett, Simone Simon, Don Ameche, Paul Lukas and Tyrone Power Jr. 3, 6:30, 10. Also "Pigskin Parade," with Patsy Kelly, Stuart Erwin and others. 1:30, 4:40, 8:15.

BOSTON — "The Man I Marry," with Doris Nolan and Michael Whalen. 10:45 a. m., 1:44, 4:40, 7:36, 10:34. Stage: "Continental Varieties," an A. B. Marcus production.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Nino Martini in "The Gay Desperado," 3:35, 6:40, 9:50. Also, "The Girl on the Front Page," with Gloria Stuart and Edmund Lowe. 2:05, 5:10, 8:13.

UNIVERSITY—Loretta Young in "Ramona," 9:15, 3:35, 9:35. Also "Hollywood Boulevard," with John Halliday. 1:45, 4:55, 8:00.

METROPOLITAN—"Charge of the Light Brigade," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:05, 10. Stage: Francis Lederer; also "The King's Scandals," a Broadway revue.

TREMONT—"Garden Murder Case," with Edmund Lowe. 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:16, 5:21, 8:30. Also "Piccadilly Jim," with Robert Montgomery and Frank Morgan. 10:05 a. m., 12:40, 3:34, 6:30, 9:44.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Il Trovatore," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. Featuring Bianca Saroya, Estelle Levi, Arnolds Lindi and Mario Valle. 8:15.

Other Events

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION — Program of poetry by children's department, 581 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE — "Jonah and the Whale," by James Bridie, presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club, assisted by 30 girls from Radcliffe, 8:30.

FOOTLIGHT CLUB — Sixtieth anniversary presentation, "On Stage," a two-act comedy, Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Mountain Party and dinner, Hotel Vendome, 6. Tomorrow, Rambler meeting, Prof. Mervey Woodburn Shimer on "Life Through the Ages," Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6:30.

Tomorrow

STEINERT HALL — Concert by Helen Dane, pianist, 8.

SYMPHONY HALL — Concert by the Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus, Serge Jaroff, leader, 3:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM — R. C. Vladeck on "U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R." Corner Milk and Washington Streets, 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM —Recital by Gertrude Ehrhart, soprano; Harriette Price, contralto; Reginald Boardman, accompanist, Fenway Court, 3.

FORE HALL FORUM — Lord Marley on "Germany Creates a New Problem," concerning the refugee problem and its solution, Music, 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Mrs. Knitro Tomita on "Last Spring and Summer in Japan," 40 Beacon Street, 8.

JOHN S. CODMAN — Musical given for the benefit of the League of Nations Association at residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Dewey, Lexington Street, Kendall Green, 4.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Dr. Grace F. Conant on "The Song of Songs," Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

HOTEL LENOX — Fifth in a series of lectures on "Backstage With the News" by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor. Interpretation of current events. How to read a newspaper, 8:15.

OLD SOUTH LECTURE — Edward R. Snow on "The Historic Port of Boston." Subject: The Islands and Their Storied Past, Old South Meetinghouse, 4:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

$25 Tax Limit On Real Estate Stirs Hostility

Federation Holds Move Merely Would Shift Burden to Others

Legislative Rift

Taxpayers' Group Outlines Six-Point Program at Boston Session

Opposition to the proposed $25 real estate tax limit, on the ground that its arbitrary $65,000,000 curtailment of revenue would lead to unwelcome substitute taxation, constitutes a major plank in the six-point legislative program unanimously adopted at the Massachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations' fifth annual meeting at the Hotel Statler today.

Reginald W. Bird was re-elected president of the federation at today's meeting. He immediately announced reappointment of Norman MacDonald to serve as executive director and John H. Mahoney to serve as executive secretary.

Attended by more than 1000 persons, the meeting was the largest in the five-year history of the federation, the fundamental principle of which is claimed to be reduction of public expenditures through increased governmental efficiency. In line with the organization's announced general policy of seeking wherever possible to co-operate with public officials, many political leaders including legislators, city, town and state officials were found among those attending.

Opposition Expressed

In definite disagreement with real estate interests behind the $25 tax limit proposal, the federation took the stand that "arbitrary curtailment of revenue for cities and towns, amounting to $65,000,000, might seriously impair the vital services of government.

"If such a situation were to be avoided, immediate provision would have to be made to make up the loss in revenue. To the question whether the imposition of a retail sales tax or of a tax on intangibles, including stocks and bonds, savings accounts and insurance policies, might follow, proponents of tax limitation make no answer. This is still further proof, in the opinion of your committee, that any practical approach to the problem must be made through the avenue of public expenditures."

Two Groups in Conflict

The organized opposition of the federation to the $25 tax limit proposal brings the organization into open conflict with tax-limitation proponents headed by Rodney W. Long, president of the People's $25 Tax Limit Committee and president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

A pitched battle is expected to occur between two organizations avowedly pledged to programs seeking to lighten the burden on taxpayers. Tax-limitation backers argue that a $25 limit will force economy and efficiency upon the communities. Their opponents assert that such a limit would not force economy but would necessitate new taxation, which in effect would be like putting money in one pocket and taking the equivalent from the other.

Legislative Program

The battle between the Long forces and the federation is expected to be a spectacular feature of the coming legislative sessions. The Long organization has obtained enough signatures to place an initiative petition for a constitutional amendment establishing the tax limit before the Legislature this session.

Inasmuch as more than 40 communities voted in favor of the tax-limit proposal in the Nov. 3 election, it appears almost certain that within the federation itself are persons who favor tax limitation.

But opposition to the tax limitation program is not the sole legislative work planned by the federation for the 1937 session. Prominent among the other five outlined planks is a plan to favor the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting transfer of gasoline tax money to any other purpose than highway construction and maintenance, but only if the amendment provides that a portion of the gasoline revenue be apportioned to cities and towns for local highway work.

Thus, the federation plans to file legislation providing that some part of the gasoline revenue be given to communities for local highway work, as distinguished from local work on main "trunk" lines.

The federation is continuing its drive for an investigation of governmental structure in Massachusetts to determine means of economizing through increased efficiency.

"Although the present recess commission on taxation and public expenditures, created on the petition of this organization, must be characterized as a failure," the legislative committee reported, "we recommend that the Legislature be urged to continue this commission under new auspices and on a sound financial basis, to the end that its duties and purposes, as expressed in the resolve creating the present commission, may be achieved in a manner comformable to their vital importance to the citizens of the Commonwealth."

Continued efforts to push through the initiative petition for a constitutional amendment to provide biennial sessions of the Legislature also were pledged. The proposal comes up for a second required vote in the 1937-38 Legislature. If one fourth of the legislative membership favors the proposal, the question will be submitted to the voters in the November, 1938, election.

What's Going On in the Arts

At Simmons College

Until Dec. 20 there will be shown in the lounge at Simmons College a set of reproductions of modern paintings. The selection was made by Alfred H. Barr Jr., director of the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It is being shown by the Art Guild of Simmons College, and is intended to help to initiate students in the appreciation of modern art.

An improved process of color reproduction has done a great deal to spread interest and enjoyment in the painting of this era. For the most part painting is qualified by color distribution and modulation. Color is an important, often the chief, ingredient, and since originals are not often within reach, these reproductions provide a substitute. The Simmons prints, we are told, have been made in accordance with the most sensitive process. Looking at the exhibits we may note how creditably a mechanical process can register the minute characteristics, the nuances which distinguish a masterly hand. The surface of a picture may be rough and thick with the impasto of the pigment; the surface of the print is smooth and flat, and yet it conveys the illusion of the original.

Here was a handsome portrait by Corot, whose most concentrated effort was transmitted to portraiture; there is the Manet, "Boy with a Fife," a sympathetic depiction struck off with a few concise strokes; there is a Monet showing his devotion to illuminated surface, his zealous effort to capture the flickering, transitory, ever-changing nature of light as it is perceived at any instant on objects. Several Renoirs disclose the beauty of color, surface and sentiment of a Frenchman who humanised Impressionism. The fleecy, luminous, caressed surfaces are a delight to the eye. Cézanne is well represented in his early, resolute effort to conjure form with heavy paint and brusque stroke, and his later determination to evince solidity and plasticity at the expense of graciousness and charm. There is a landscape painted in the provincial manner which gained a reputation for the customs official, Rousseau. There are some stirring Daumiers whose golden-brown color scheme seems low in key and limited in comparison with the neighboring pictures. Utrillo, who is bracketed with Rousseau for childlike simplicity, is beautifully represented in one of his street scenes of what is termed his "white" period.

Others represented are Seurat, neo-Impressionist, exponent of the dotted application of pigment; Degas, Winslow Homer and Thomas Eakins. Although modern art as we would define that phrase today has traversed far beyond the limits of these exhibitors, what is shown at Simmons represents as complete a fare as most people welcome. D. A.

"Rigoletto"

Last night the San Carlo Opera forces presented "Rigoletto" with Mario Valle in the title role, Lucille Meusel as Gilda and Dimitri Onofrei as the Duke of Mantua. Harold Kravitt was Sparafucile and Charlotte Bruno, Maddalena. Others in the cast were Natale Cervi, Francesco Curci, Egidio Morelate, Charlotte Walker, Florence Homer, Fausto Bozza and Philine Falco. Carlo Peroni conducted.

There were a number of commendable details in connection with this performance. In the first place, the voices were of pleasant quality if not always desirable volume, and in the second place, the costuming and stage sets were attractive. Furthermore, an octet from the ballet supplied the necessary motion for the first act, making it flexible where too often it becomes but a stiffly arranged tableau, with the principals moving briefly now and then.

Miss Meusel was a very acceptable Gilda, singing with ease throughout. At the conclusion of the "Caro nome" aria she received prolonged applause, justly earned. Had Messrs. Onofrei and Valle kept to pitch with a little more accuracy their performances would have given greater pleasure, although each won a small ovation for himself as the familiar arias were concluded.

There was a large audience—which was as it should have been, since this company puts on a good entertainment, lacking perhaps in finesse but giving honest measure of enjoyment. G. M. S.

The Dance in New York

A Spanish ballet company under the direction of Juan Martinez, which managed to escape the Spanish revolution at the time of its inception and has made appearances in Paris, Havana and Mexico, will have its American première at the Little Theater tomorrow evening. Further performances are announced for Dec. 20 (evening) and Dec. 17 and 24 (afternoons). There are twelve members in the company. The titles of the program have a familiar, faintly nostalgic ring—"Cordoba," "Lagarterana," "La Jota Aragonesa," "Malaguenas."

Wallingford Riegger composed the music for Martha Graham's new suite of seven solo and group dances, to be presented at the Guild Theater Sunday evening, Dec. 20 and Sunday afternoon, Dec. 27. The music is orchestrated for a seven-piece wind and percussion ensemble. Louis Horst will conduct. Isamu Noguchi, the sculptor, has designed the décor for this suite of Martha Graham's. He did the décor for her solo "Frontier."

On Dec. 20, Señorita Montalva, who made her New York début last April in a program of Spanish and South American dances, will be seen at Town Hall, and Angna Enters will make her first New York appearance of the season at the Alvin, with subsequent performances scheduled for Dec. 27 and afternoon of Dec. 29.

Bright names adorn the roster of participants in the Tuesday evening lecture-demonstrations at the New School for Social Research. Martha Hill conducted this week, assisted by groups from her classes at New York University and Bennington College. Next week, Dec. 15, promises Hanya Holm and her group; Dec. 22, Doris Humphrey and her group.

Coming folk dance events at the New School are: Ukrainian, Dec. 13; Spanish, Dec. 20, both under the auspices of the Folk Festival Council. The English Folk Dance Society will hold its Christmas party at International House, on Dec. 19.

On Dec. 24 the American Ballet will give a matinée performance at the Metropolitan Opera House.

On Dec. 26, Charles Weidman and his group will dance at the Washington Irving High School, in the student dance recital series. M. L.

New Motion Pictures

One of the dramatic high points of "Rembrandt," the splendid Alexander Korda film which opened at the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday, is the scene in which the artist disdains to apologize to the pompous officers of the Civic Guard for his unflattering portrait of them. Instead, he delivers a harangue against the dignitaries, reveals the stupidity and the vulgarity which their handsome uniforms have not hidden from him.

It is regrettable that Hollywood cannot share Rembrandt's disinclination to praise military vainglories. "The Charge of the Light Brigade," which came to the Metropolitan yesterday, brings to a 1936 climax the constant war propaganda contained in news reels as well as battle films. Warner Brothers have gone overboard for queen and empire, and although the picture records superficially individual manliness and heroism it actually blows a rousing trumpet for militarism and the martial spirit without once stressing their stupidity. Ultimately, such films are harmful.

We also wondered, during the filming of the charge itself, how many of the audience realized what the few minutes of thrills cost in the maiming and killing of horses which fell for the glory of empire and Warner Brothers.

Director Michael Curtis has maintained the dramatic sweep and intensity of his story. Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Patric Knowles, Henry Stephenson, Nigel Bruce and Donald Crisp are in the cast.

The Metropolitan stage show features Francis Lederer in a short skit.

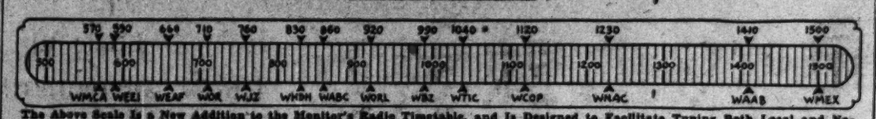
"Rembrandt" is one of Mr. Korda's handsomest productions. It is rich in artistic film detail, generally well acted and superbly written. The film traces the fall of the Leyden peasant—to the accompaniment of domestic tragedy—from fame and riches to an obscure age in poverty.

Charles Laughton's Rembrandt suggests the greatness of the artist only in flashes. Mr. Laughton is in the foreground most of the time and, while we do not feel that he is always in the character, he delivers many of the lines brilliantly. Gertrude Lawrence, Elsa Lanchester, Edward Chapman, John Bryning and many others furnish adequate support. But it is the film as a technical whole rather which produces the most lasting impression.

Mount Holyoke Carols

John Hancock Hall rang very cheerfully last night to a Christmas concert, presented by the Mount Holyoke College Carol Choir under the direction of William Churchill Hammond. Throughout a series of 20 carols—English, French, Dutch, German, Croatian, Hungarian, Russian, Sioux—they sang with unforced simplicity, natural charm and instinctive devoutness. A large audience listened with enjoyment, applauded the singers and were rewarded with the repetition of one of the most interesting of these songs—a Sioux Indian carol.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs.

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Chicago Opera Company in Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Delilah"; Gertrud Wetter-green; G. Martinelli	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	Sports reports; records
5:15 Eddy Duchin's Orchestra		Business Bureau sketch	Sports reports; records
5:30 "Drama of the Skies"		Kaltenmayer's Kindergarten: children's program	Sports reports; records
5:45 "Early Christmas Mailing"			Sports reports; records
6:00 News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:15 "News of Youth"	George Hall's Orchestra	"Listen to Alice"; soloist	"The Music Editor's Page"
6:30 Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Bill Farren, sports
7:00 Saturday Swing session	Message of Israel; speaker and organ recital	Jimmy Kemper, songs	Colonial News Service
7:15 Sporteast, Ted Husing		Hampton Institute Singers	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30 Band concert, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems," dramatic sketch	"You Shall Have Rhythm"
7:45	Uncle Jim Question Bee		Sam Robbins's Orchestra
8:00 "Salute" program	Ed Wynn; Marian Bowsey; Graham McNamee; orch.	Saturday Night Party: variety, with Ray Knight; Rudy Vallee; Tom Howard; soloists; Grofe's Orchestra	"Benay Venuta's Program"; vocal soloists; Charioteers Quartet; Embassy Trio; vocal ensemble; orchestra
8:15 "America Dances": record			
8:30 Revue: Ed Thorgerson; vocalists; Kay Kyser's Orch.	Meredith Willson's Orchestra; vocal group; soloists		
8:45			
9:00 Floyd Gibbons; Ethrem Zimbalist; violin; orchestra	National Barn Dance: "Vic and Sade"; Henry Burr; vocal trio; Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle Ezra	"Snow Village" sketch	George Harris's Orchestra
9:15		"Snow Village" sketch	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30 World Theater of the Air		"Chateau"; Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; interviews; vocal soloists; chorus; orchestra	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
9:45 World Theater of the Air			Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:00 "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; trio; orchestra	"Nickelodeon"; songs; comedy; melodrama		Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:15			Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:30 Talk, Gen. Hugh Johnson	Hildegarde, soloist; popular orchestra	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; music	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
10:45 Talk, Gen. Hugh Johnson			Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:00 Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Chicago Symphony Orchestra
11:15 "World Dances"; orchestra	Riley and Farley's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra
11:30 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00 Trinity Church service	Southernaires: quartet	Natural science dramatizations: orchestra	Colonial News Service
12:15 Piano Club	Southernaires: quartet	"Jolly Time Bill"; music	"Three Quarter Time"
12:30 Salt Lake City choir and organ recital	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; piano soloist	Yankee News Service	Italian string orchestra and vocal soloists
12:45			
1:00 Church of the Air; talk, Rev. Hugh Vernon White	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; piano soloist	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:15 Ray Rakov's Orchestra; soloists; vocal trio	"Guess Who" program	Question Box; talk; music	Lutheran Hour; talk; music
1:30	"Guess Who" program	Melody Matinee: soloists; quartet; orchestra	"Music in Many Moods"; Italian soloists; orchestra
1:45			
2:00 Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.; Reed Kennedy, baritone; Antonio Modarelli, cond.	Magic Key: James Barton; Percy Grainger; Jane Froman; Emil Coleman's Orch.; Yale Glee Club	"Beneath the Surface"; talk; Landt Trio and White	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15 LaPrade travelogue; organ		"Thatcher Colt Mysteries"; dramatic sketch	Local sport program
2:30			Local sport program
2:45			Local sport program
3:00 New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Gaspar Cassado, cellist;	"Your English"	Metropolitan Opera Auditions: soloists; orchestra	Local sport program
3:15	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Local sport program
3:30	"Captain Diamond"; sketch	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Local sport program
3:45	Studio programs	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Local sport program
4:00 Deems Taylor, commentator	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; male quartet	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ and violinist	Local sport program
4:15 New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor	"Bible Stories"; sketch	"Fraternity House Party"; recorded program	Local sport program
4:30	"Crossing the Red Sea"		"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole; instrumental soloists
4:45			
5:00 "Your Unseen Friend"; dramatization and music	"We, the People"; informal discussions; orchestra	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra	Walter Smith's Band
5:15 Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; soloist	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Don Voorhees's Orchestra	"Smiling Ed" McConnell; organ; chorus; orchestra	Walter Smith's Band
5:30			Colonial Playhouse presents "The Jail Bird"
5:45			
6:00 Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier and his orchestra; Rudolph G. Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce	Evening Journal: reporter; "Moonlight Serenaders"; "Moments You Never Forget"	National amateur hour; Benny Rubin; orchestra	Colonial Playhouse presents "The Jail Bird"
6:15		Yankee News Service	"Concert of Singing Stars"; vocalists and organ
6:30		Variety program	
6:45	"Moments You Never Forget"		
7:00 News; musical program	Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orchestra	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra	Colonial News Service
7:15 Musical program	Robert Ripley; special features; orchestra	Fireside Recital: vocalists	"Classics of the Keyboard"; piano, harpsichord; orch.
7:30 Phil Baker's Gang: soloists; Hal Kemp's Orchestra		"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Cosmopolitan Quintet
7:45			
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Francia White; concert orchestra	Golden Rule Foundation	Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director	"Music for Today"; Merton Gould; vocalist
8:15	Golden Rule Foundation		
8:30 Eddie Cantor; Rubinoff and his violin; orchestra	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song dramatizations	Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director	"The New Kingdom"; symphony orch.; chorus; sketch
8:45			
9:00 Sunday Evening Hour: Amelita Galli-Curci, soprano; symphony orchestra, Josef Harrl, conductor	Walter Winchell; Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties; Rob Lawrence; Rapsonna; King's Men	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; soloists; trio; orchestra	"The New Kingdom"; symphony orch.; chorus; sketch
9:15		American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; orchestra	Pop concert; Lucas's Orchestra
9:30			Pop concert; Lucas's Orchestra
9:45			
10:00 "Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Maria Rosenthal, pianist; Donald Dixon, baritone	"Let's Visit"; informal microphone interviews
10:15 "Community Sing"			Enoch Light's Orchestra
10:30 "Community Sing"	"Romance of '76"; Revolutionary dramatic sketch		Network program
10:45 Talk, "Immigration"			

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Personal Column of the Air."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

5:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

6:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

8:00 WAAB, Phi Betta Kappa Christmas carol concert, from Battell Chapel, Yale University.

8:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orch.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana"; Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels; Gus Van; soloists; end men; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater; Jean Harlow, Robert Taylor and Claude Rains in "Madame Sans Gene."

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National) Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National) "Singin' Sam" baritone.

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby"; amateur recital.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum; address, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

Warmth and Color of Italy Are Reflected in Its Foods

A reporter from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *sought out six typical foreign restaurants in Boston, as nearly native in character as possible. They turned out to be Greek, Swedish, Armenian, Russian, Chinese and Italian. They are described in a series of six articles, of which this is the last.*

"Capri," read the sign—the blue stretches of the Mediterranean came to mind—Sorrento—Napoli—Isola Bella—Italy.

The entrance proved to be a tiny doorway at 7 Parmentier Street. The stairs were narrow and led up one flight to a door marked "Entrance." This opened into a cozy room with a large iron stove and a number of tables. Opening off of this first room was another marked "Blue Room," which turned out to be a modern room done in four shades of blue—as Italian as St. Peter's itself. Here one could really be in Italy. As for the food—La Casa Bertolini in Naples could have done no better.

A courteous woman kept saying to us, "Mangia," which we learned meant "Eat." You are likely to have to speak Italian here or not eat, for neither the proprietor nor his wife speak a single word of English, although they have been here for more than 25 years.

Son Helps Out

Their son, Avinaldo Orlandi, came to our rescue in English, however, and we were able to order our meal. Antipasto a la Capri came first—this was Italian hors d'oeuvres. Next came the famous minestrone soup, which is made with vegetables and served with Parmigiano cheese.

The entree was veal scallopine—veal fried with tomato sauce, peppers, mushrooms, and olive oil. This dish was accompanied by a side order of spaghetti—a meal in itself. The spaghetti was "Alla Bolognese" and had a delicious meat sauce. Then came broccoli sautéed with olive oil and the inevitable garlic. This was followed by spumone—an Italian ice cream—after which a beverage was served.

Capri has entertained many distinguished guests, notable among them being the whole Chicago Civic Opera Company when they were in Boston. "At that table," said Mr. Orlandi, "are three inspectors from the home office of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in New York. They always come here to eat when they are in Boston."

Come Every Week

"We have people that come every week-end from Providence, R. I., just to get our "Lasagna alla Capri" and we have had people come from New York especially for it too.

"One time," he said, "we had an American guest that liked it so much that she wanted the recipe for making it. We gave it to her. After a few weeks she was here again and said, "You know that recipe that you gave me did not work out—the Lasagna turned out to be just an ordinary omelet.'" Moral—One must be an Italian to make Lasagna properly. Mr. Orlandi said that he never has tasted American food and does not know what it is like. He claims the distinction of being the only young Italian in Boston who has been educated here in this country who never has tasted American food. Asked why, he replied, "Well, when I am ready, the Italian food is always there and so I just eat it—I guess I just never happened to run into any American food—for I never made any particular effort to avoid it."

General Electric To Divide $310,000

LYNN, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—The General Electric Co. announced yesterday that 5400 employees of its two plants here would share $310,000 next Wednesday under a general profit sharing plan the company introduced in 1934.

It will be the second distribution this year. Employees shared $78,000 for the first six months of the year.

Each employee, the company announced, would receive six per cent of his earnings for the last six months, the largest since the plan was introduced.

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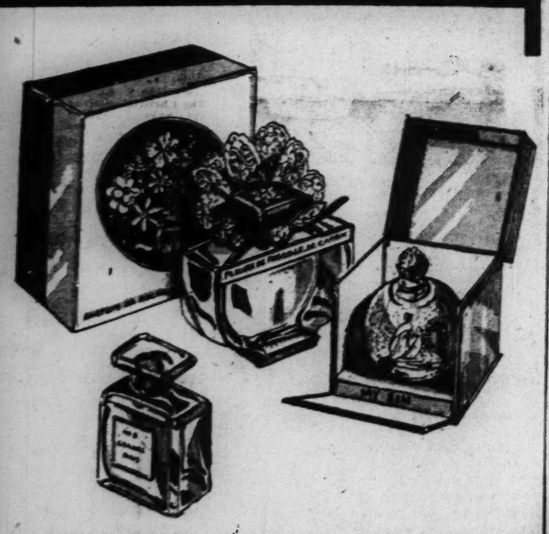

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Cassandra $3.50 to $19.75

LENTHERIC
Miracle $1.25 to $12.50
Tweed $1.25 to $12.50
Tahiti Gardenia $1.25 to $12.50
Violette, $3.50 to $6

WORTH
Dans la Nuit $2.50 to $10

REVILLON
"Latitude 50" $14 to $45
Amou Daria $12.50 to $24
Egoiste $30
Tornade $12.50 to $24

GUERLAIN
Shalimar $10 to $48
L'Heure Bleue $6.50 to $28.50
Sous le Vent $10 to $30

PATOU
Moment Supreme $5 to $12.75

CIRO
Surrender $10.50
Reflexion $12 to $18

MARY DUNHILL
Gardenia $2.50 to $15
Flowers of Devonshire $6 to $10

LUCIEN LELONG
Indiscret $5 to $16.50
Whisper $3.50 to $6.50
Mon Image $2.50 to $10
Opening Night $2.50 to $5
Pent House $2.50 to $7.50

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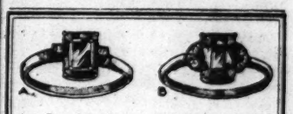

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JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON
Williamsburg Galleries
8 Rooms Inspired by the Restoration of Williamsburg

FIFTH FLOOR, ANNEX
If you love the atmosphere of Colonial America with all its gracious charm and hospitality, make a leisurely tour of these colorful settings. They reflect the cultivated tastes of the eighteenth century adapted to present-day living. Each of the 8 rooms carries out the true feeling of Old Virginia, with a Colonial loveliness that is well in keeping with our own New England homes. The Wren Room shown above is named for the Blue Room in the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary. A hostess in Colonial attire will be at hand to show you through this and other rooms of Williamsburg Galleries.

Little Maine Town Prospers Under Its 'Captain of Industry'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SURRY, Maine—With depression on the wing and business conditions improving almost everywhere, there are some here who believe that many New England towns might be benefited by studying what Roy Whitney, a wide-awake storekeeper, is doing to swing this community into the current of better times.

A former machinist in Uncle Sam's navy, Mr. Whitney opened a country store in Surry four years ago, and discovered quickly that he would have to close his doors unless something were done to improve the economic conditions of the district.

In other words, he found that he could not conduct a general store in Surry at a profit unless the farmers, fishermen and other workers of the community had something to use for money. And unless they could sell their cord wood, fish, butter and eggs, and other products the money would not be forthcoming, and bills contracted at the Whitney store could not be paid.

Poor Situation

The situation was rather discouraging. Constantly in mind were recollections of nine predecessors who had made a failure of this same store. Doubtless many folks would have quit and at the first opportunity unloaded the store on some hapless unsophisticate, but Mr. Whitney, according to his friends, during his 16 years in the navy had cultivated much of that quality known as stamina.

Sensing that his only business salvation was to somehow put money in the pockets of his fellow townsmen so that they could buy necessities at his store, he visited Bangor, Boston, New York and other centers at his own expense, and found markets for the products of Surry farmers and fishermen. He appointed himself as agent for the distribution of these products.

During the smelt season last winter the impetus of the New York market, opened up by Mr. Whitney, caused more than 100 fishermen to set up their smelt tents on Patten's Bay in Surry, and the storekeeper himself purchased more than $5000 worth of these fish and shipped them to Manhattan.

Market for Wood

Mr. Whitney has had the same success with Surry's cord wood, butter and eggs, finding a ready market for these products in Bangor, Ellsworth, Bar Harbor and Boston. Until this resourceful former navy man came to town, Surry, for more than a decade had not had any steady and all enveloping market for its products. It was almost a waste of time to make butter excepting for home use, practically a useless venture to raise chickens and eggs, and hardly worth while to go into the woods and cut firewood for the market.

Probably at this juncture one may have arrived at the conclusion that this former navy chief machinist proved himself to be a very shrewd business man by appointing himself a clearing house for the disposal of all of the marketable products of Surry. Shrewd, yes, but not in the way that most persons may think.

To date, Mr. Whitney says he has not made a cent on the products he has so successfully marketed for Surry's farmers and fishermen. As a matter of fact he asserts he has lost money on the sale of these products but in another way he has gained tremendously by providing the farmers and fishermen with money to expend for necessities in his store.

"I am content," said Mr. Whitney, "if I can break even on the products I market for the farmers and fishermen. I am now buying butter from the Surry farmers at 34 cents a pound and selling it for 36 cents a pound, a profit of two cents a pound. Last summer I bought butter at 34 cents and sold it for 23 cents, a loss of 11 cents a pound. Just as soon as I make up the butter loss of last summer I shall abandon the present profit of two cents, and sell it at cost, 34 cents. My only purpose is to keep the products moving that my fellow townsmen will have money in their pockets to expend in my store. Without this flow of money from the products I have moved, the trade from these same farmers would be a liability instead of an asset.

"We have a great abundance of fine firewood in this section yet the farmers were unable to find a market for it. If they cut, say 25 cords it most likely remained in the woods and rotted and became worthless. Now, farmers of Surry may cut 25 or 50 cords, and be assured of a good market. Sometimes I have as much as 500 cords piled up for shipment. We have worked up a fine demand for Surry butter and eggs too, and in a recent trip to New York I made arrangements for a better price for our smelts this winter. I don't think that I exaggerate when I say that a new confidence in the future is springing up in this town. And I am happy because the trade at my store is constantly growing better."

Prosperity Sought

But this live-wire storekeeper is not satisfied with just having Surry self sustaining through sale of its marketable products. He wants to see the town actually prosperous so that all the citizens will feel the genial warmth of happier days.

Through his efforts, the town has voted a 10-years' tax exemption to any industry that may locate in the community. There was much opposition to this at first on the part of the more conservative townsmen, and Mr. Whitney had to do a lot of campaigning before he could swing some of them around to his way of thinking. Finally, his project won out at town meeting by a vote of 56 to 23.

"With newspapers, magazines and the radio telling of wage increases, and with the return of prosperity all over the country," said Mr. Whitney, "now is the time for Surry to go after new industries. We have laid the groundwork by granting tax exemption.

Ideal Location

"Surry, with its harbor facilities, and its proximity to a railroad siding at Ellsworth, is an ideal location for almost any industry, and is particularly suitable for canning factories and woodworking plants.

"Surry is one of the most fertile of the farming areas in this section of Maine, and is capable of producing large quantities of corn, beans, peas and tomatoes and other crops for canning. We have a large amount of wood near at hand which would be suitable for the needs of a woodworking factory. would not only take up our labor slack but would provide the farmer with additional markets for raw materials. Now that I have provided markets for the farmers and the fishermen I am going out after those two factories and I expect to get them within a few months. Already I have some good leads to follow."

Determined not to overlook any opportunity for heading Surry toward prosperity, this dynamic storekeeper is also making plans for increasing Surry's summer recreational business.

"After all is said and done," he said, "statistics show with unfailing candor that Maine's largest industry is the recreational business; and it is my feeling that Surry with its splendid location on Patten's Bay is not getting its rightful quota of that business.

Summer Folks

"My thought is to induce more summer folks to locate here and build cottages and summer homes, and with this idea in mind I have listed all places that may be purchased. I have taken note of taxes and assessments on these places, so that they be priced at a fair and reasonable figure. I know that there is nothing that so cools the ardor of a prospective summer resident as a thinly disguised effort to bilk him on the price of a piece of summer property. I feel that if we are fair and decent about these things, summer folks will become really interested in Surry. Right after the first of the year we are going to open a real campaign for summer trade, sending attractive circulars and other advertising to possible buyers."

Something of the philosophy of this man may be learned from the weekly bulletins entitled "Common Sense," which he posts in his store for the benefit of his customers and neighbors. In these bulletins the former navy man speaks straight from the shoulder. Here is one of them:

"Credit is a privilege, not a right.

"There are certain things everybody has to do to obtain credit.

"First of all is asked: 'When will you pay?'

"Next, 'What means have you of paying?'

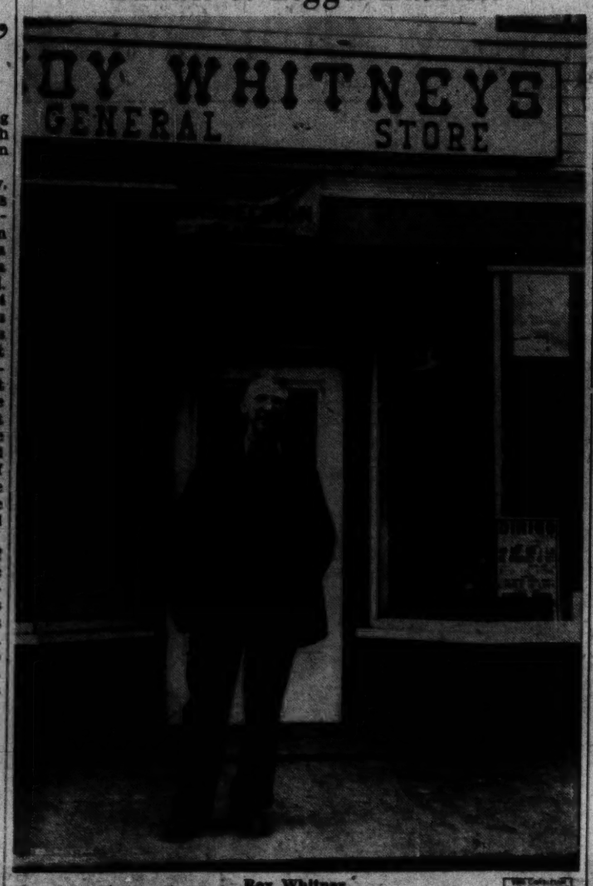
"Third, 'How long do you want credit?'

Something New

"Beginning right away I am starting something new. The amount of credit you wish will be put on your book, and the date you expect to pay. Nobody will be allowed over 30 days' credit without extenuating circumstances (something unforeseen), and these things will be taken into consideration, for I am trying to be a good neighbor as well as a storekeeper.

"I am willing to give anybody a job to keep their credit in good standing. I am buying wood, butter, eggs, beans, etc., paying a fair price for these things. In fact, no one needs to be without credit in this store unless they are downright lazy and won't work, and for that person I haven't a bit of sympathy. I, for one, am not feeding such a person."

Builder of Bigger Business



Roy Whitney

Standing in Front of His General Store and Game-Inspection Station at Surry, Maine

Mayor Demands Fifth Vote On Unified Works Department

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Political tension mounted in City Hall today as both Mayor Mansfield and the City Council prepared for a showdown Monday on the issue which has split city officials and politicians for more than a year, namely, Mayor Mansfield's proposed reorganization of the Public Works Department.

The Council at its meeting Monday afternoon, will again vote on the Mayor's order which would combine 10 engineering departments into a single Public Works Department.

Four times within the past 12 months the Council has rejected the Mayor's order almost without pausing for debate, and each time the Mayor has sent it back. Now comes the almost unprecedented demand from Mr. Mansfield for a fifth vote by the Council on his order. City Hall sages, as the crisis neared this week, had difficulty recalling other days in Boston's political history when a mayor was willing to risk five straight defeats by the Council on a reformatory issues such as this one.

Plan Explained

Mayor Mansfield, however, with the support of civic authorities and business leaders in the city, continues to be iron-willed in his insistence that the reorgaization, which is said to be designed to bring about efficiency and economy in the public works department, shall be ultimately approved.

That the Council may have given more thought to the latest of Mr. Mansfield's demands, is apparent. After four times rejecting his order summarily, the Council, when it considered it for a fifth time last Monday, postponed action for a week.

Also, the Council called before its executive session Prof. Robert C. Eddy of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who, with a group, prepared Mayor Mansfield's plan of reorganization. Professor Eddy, together with Herman C. Loeffler of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, explained to the councilors the merits of the reorganization plan.

Fewer Jobs to Distribute

That these gentlemen had made little headway, was indicated shortly after the meeting broke up in conversations with the various councilors. Most of the 22 members still had personal objections to the plan. These objections, according to some City Hall observers, included misgivings that the reorganized Public Works Department would reduce the number of jobs which councilors in the past have been able to award to constituents, and the more or less normal hostility to any plan which would alter a precedent of years in municipal affairs.

As time for the fifth and final showdown on Monday drew near today, the Mayor remained firm for reform and reorganization and the City Council seemed to stand hesitant, if not recalcitrant.

R. J. S.

Growth Reported In Swedish Trade Under Agreement

Sweden has almost forgotten there was a depression.

Factories long idle are today working full capacity. Employment is at the highest peak in Sweden's history. And shipping, always the foundation of Swedish prosperity, is cutting through the Atlantic Ocean swells at a pace seldom reported in the annals of that peace-loving nation.

Thus, in a nutshell, did Basil D. Dahl, United States Trade Commissioner at Stockholm, report his observations of conditions abroad to Boston manufacturers and export men in a waterfront conference yesterday. The result of Swedish prosperity, he said, would shortly be felt in a heavy stream of commodities flowing into and out of the Port of Boston.

United States Imports

Already, the trade commissioner pointed out, the United States has been made aware of Sweden's returning prosperity in the records of imports and exports. For the first nine months of 1936, the United States imported $34,419,740 worth of commodities from Sweden, compared with $26,437,000 for the corresponding months of 1936, he said.

Sweden's industrial output for 1936 was estimated at 15 per cent above the former peak levels of 1929. The wholesale price index was up, according to the trade commissioner, by 10 per cent, as the result of a government plan to assist manufacturers.

United States exports to Sweden, while not as large as imports, nevertheless, picked up with reasonable speed, to indicate that Swedish buying power was on the upgrade. Actual figures on exports were set by Mr. Dahl at $27,990,827 for the first nine months of 1936, compared with $25,688,000 for the same months a year ago.

Why this sudden upsurge in Swedish business? Mr. Dahl summed up his reasons in three brackets:

Trade, Money, Labor

1. Reciprocal trade agreements, under which duties are fixed on many commodities, allowing for buying and selling much farther ahead than normally.

2. Sweden's conservative monetary policy and the pegging of the Swedish crown against the English pound sterling. This has been a protection against inflation.

3. Settlement of building trades strike, which has been reflected beneficially in Sweden's industries.

These factors all contributed greatly to Sweden's business uplift, said Mr. Dahl, which began late in 1933 and obtained a big push in 1936 with the cleanup of differences between employers and employees in the building trades.

The trade commissioner believed that prosperity was stable, as indicated to him by cost of living figures, which have remained steady since 1931.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when the younger generation of the family goes into the usual huddle and tries to come to an amicable decision regarding the problem of just what to give father for Christmas. Father, it seems, never did care much for their taste in ties; he frankly dislikes gadgets; he insists on buying his own socks; bill-folds, cufflinks, and belts are definitely out, while to date nobody has ever seen him wear the dressing gown that was the gift of year before last! So there's a bit of a situation . . . which we'd solve (providing, of course, that the family has rounded up the sum of $15) with one small, but most acceptable present . . . a Schick razor . . . the electric razor that does away with everything but the shave! Because, until father acquires a Schick, he'll never have "everything," and we also have it on excellent authority that until he has used said razor he has never had an honest-to-goodness gentle, but efficient shave! And if you ask us, an everyday, year-in, year-out job that takes up as much time and thought as a shave does, just ought to be brought down to a minimum of time with a maximum of pleasure. There are never any blades to buy, and no shaving cream either. And you've got to admit that there's going to be quite a saving right there . . . or didn't you ever stop to add up the cost of blades and shaving cream over the period of a year . . . to say nothing of the number of new, trick razors the average man lugs home to try out! The technique of the Schick is somewhat different from the common razor . . . but it takes only a short time for the average man to acquire the "knack" of it . . . and the result is a clean, "facialized" shave. At Gilchrist's, Smith Patterson's, Jordan's, A. J. Wilkinson & Co., and almost any store in which you wish to ask for it.

Here's a Vertical Pencil Sharpener

The business of sharpening a new pencil (or an old one, too, for that matter) without slicing it down to the eraser has always been more or less of a problem with us . . . and we've used everything from dainty penknives to the lowly butcher knife; To be sure, we've had automatic sharpeners, but they always had to be screwed on a substantial base before they'd operate, and the work bench in the cellar always seemed to be the only thing we were willing to deface to that extent . . . and it always seemed that the cellar stairs stood between us and a sharp pencil! But now we've come across a vertical pencil sharpener . . . Marber's Pointmaster, to be exact . . . designed to harmonize with office, studio or home furnishings, and you don't have to screw it into your solid mahogany desk in order to use it there. Because you can set it around anywhere, on glass or finished surfaces, without clamps or screws, and it works; The pencil goes into a slot and is held in an upright position. And you can even set a little lever for point control, and have it come out blunt, medium or fine . . . and that's something! But on top of that, it has positive stops at the end of the pencil and also at the center, so you just can't waste lead when using the Pointmaster. Incidentally, even colored pencils, which are usually difficult to sharpen, may be sharpened down to a needlelike point. At Ward's, the Stationer, at 57 Franklin street.

Teeming With Unique Gift Suggestions

A friend of ours who lives on the Hill (we assume that there's one hill in Boston, and that it's Beacon!) tells there's a fascinating shop on Pinckney street, at number 15, Carol Brown's shop . . . that's simply teeming with unique gift suggestions for the discriminating shopper. Meaning sheer scarves, bedspreads, knee rugs and so on. And there, she explained, you'll find 'genuine creels and crollaghs . . . which we'll have to admit meant little or nothing to us until she went into detail. Now we know that a creel is one of those crude (but therein lies their fascination) and ever so strong baskets in which donkeys in Connemara carry peat. And, according to our informant, they end up in this country in front of the fireplace, inasmuch as they make grand wood baskets. The crollaghs are those round baskets that industrious spinners use for carded wool on the Isle of Skye . . . and they're also as interesting as they are useful. It seems that Carol Brown also has handwoven Irish woolens, tweeds, and sheer materials for blouses and dresses . . . and that most of her "lovelies" are the result of extensive (and no doubt intensive!) travel during the summer months.

Cute Pajamas Warranted Warm

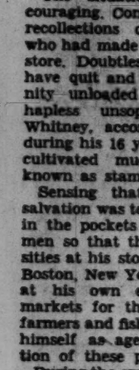
Slattery's is showing some cute sleeping pajamas that'll keep your boarding school daughter (or even you!) as warm as the proverbial bug in a rug this winter . . . and still look pretty fetching when she's prowling around the hall. The trousers come into a cuff at the ankle, and the top looks for all the world like a sweater, what with their crew neck and club collar. She can have her own initials wandering down the front. A good idea for identification purposes if she has one of those roommates who grabs the first thing she sees and puts it on! For only $2. Up in the lingerie department, on the third floor.

Look These Over For Something Novel

For that matter, why not look at those new hankies at C. Crawford Hollidge's? They are initialed . . . and there's no doubt about it, because the scroll initials go all around the hanky, an inch deep. For 50 cents. The Christmas centerpieces at Filene's for only a dollar. Plenty of cones, berries and evergreens . . . and a place for two candles. That Merry-Go-Round toy for little Wilburforce. All he has to do is push a lever and the horses go around to music. And if he wants to he can try his skill at guessing which little horse will stop at the brass ring . . . and that ought to keep him occupied for at least five minutes straight!

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature.



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Every coat in our stock has been carefully selected to give our customers the utmost in luxury and value, and no gift could be more acceptable.

Hudson Seals from $250 up

Budget payments if desired.

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376 Boylston Street, Boston

NINON gown in blue gold white $12.50

SATIN gown in turquoise tea rose white $5.50

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entirely HAND-MADE

Lingerie GIFT values with the label that sponsors only the loviest GOWNS. PYJAMAS . SLIPS . PANTIES for whatever sum you wish to spend...

Makanna, Inc. the TROUSSEAU HOUSE of BOSTON FOUR SIXTEEN BOYLSTON ST.

Old Quincy Granite Association

SALE of Christmas Greens

Wreaths, Plants, Sprays, Cones, Garlands, Fire Kindlers, Small Christmas Trees and Table Decorations

Unusual Novelties in Wreaths and Decorations

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Thursday and Friday Dec. 17 and 18 9:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Send special orders to 39 Newbury Street before Dec. 15.

THE IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT!

Emerson Radio

America's Foremost Manufacturer of Compact Radios!

14.95 and up

AC-DC Current with built-in antenna and noise filter.

Order yours now from the store where the readers of The Christian Science Monitor have purchased their radios and have them serviced for the last 12 years.

MODEL B131— 6 TUBES AC-DC

AMERICAN! FOREIGN! POLICE!

Emerson's Foreign Tuning Principle for uniform reception on foreign bands. 6½ in. Dynamic Speaker . . . Automatic Volume Control . . Indirectly lighted GEMLOID Dial. The Cabinet is Matched Buff Walnut Contrasted with Oriental Walnut and Mahogany inlay.

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A Christmas Hint

Retint or dye rugs, drapes, curtains and table linens to carry out your color scheme.

BAILEY'S Cleansers and Dyers

30 Washburn Street, WATERTOWN

26 West Street BOSTON 608 Beacon Street

"Telephoning ahead saves time and trouble"

SAYS THIS NATIONALLY KNOWN EXECUTIVE

WILLIAM L. SWEET
Treasurer
Rumford Chemical Works

"I believe in using the telephone to make plans and out-of-town appointments," says Mr. Sweet. "It saves time, disappointment and delay . . . Considering the convenience, the cost is reasonable indeed . . . evenings and Sundays particularly."

"FOR HOLIDAY PLANS"

"I come to town every year to see shows, visit relatives and do my Christmas shopping . . . Without the telephone to arrange plans, make dates and keep in touch with things at home, I couldn't manage. It's wonderful—and so reasonable, too."

"ONE LITTLE COURTESY"

"I'm really not much on ceremony but there's one little courtesy I do set store by . . . telephoning when a friend is ill. It's especially thoughtful when you're too far away for a personal visit. And it never costs much, with evening rates so low."

SAMPLES OF SAVINGS ON OUT-OF-TOWN CALLS

After 7 p. m., and All Day Sunday

BOSTON to	Day Rate	Nights and Sundays	Savings
Bangor, Maine	$1.15	$ .60	48%
Burlington, Vt.	1.05	.55	48%
Chicago, Ill.	3.00	1.70	47%
Hartford, Conn.	.55	.35	43%
New York, N. Y.	1.00	.60	40%
Pittsfield, Mass.	.80	.40	50%
Portsmouth, N. H.	.45	.25	44%
Providence, R. I.	.40	.25	37%

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For other rates and information see front pages of Telephone Directory . . . or call your Toll Operator.

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Neighborhood Consciousness Within School Walls

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Co-operating With Community

Modern Teacher Is Aware of Its Value to the Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One only has to visit a modern schoolroom to discern that the children's interest and co-operation is not only enlisted in the running of their school but in the activities of their community as well.

The children seem a direct part of such drives as clean-up, Junior Red Cross, Education Week, Book Week, Charities Drive and the like. Committees of children are chosen to ascertain what the aims and objectives of the drive in question are, to discuss with public officials the matter of how the children may best help, and to report back to their classmates and teacher.

In this way, there is established a mutual understanding between the school and the community, and there is developed in each child certain desirable citizenship qualities. We know a school where early in the school year the pupils and teacher survey the civic work which the pupils have done the previous year. Then they make a list of the various public enterprises in which they are asked to take part each year—the Charities Drive, Shop Early at Christmas, the Spring Clean-up Canvass, etc.

Used in the Class Room Period

These are discussed by members of the group in the language and reading periods, individual note books are kept, clippings taken from newspapers, magazines and circulars are recorded, three and four minute speeches pertinent to the occasion are prepared, and a tremendous amount of outside reading is done in order to supply information for the class.

We watched with keen interest a sixth grade in a certain city participate in American Education Week. This was a nation-wide activity and so provided real stimulation. From their survey of the previous year's work, they had anticipated the coming of American Education Week and had been kept busy collecting newspaper and magazine articles. When the week arrived they were full of the subject and able to throw themselves wholeheartedly into the activity. They discussed the service of the schools and the advantages of an education. They exchanged school experiences with other members of their group. Pupils of foreign parents contributed interesting information about schools of other countries. Interest by all was taken in tracing the improvement made in public school buildings, in ways of heating, lighting, seating, ventilation, attention given to under-privileged children, and the like.

Examination of the children's note books found data organized under certain heads:

1. Benefits of an education
   - A. Wider and more useful knowledge.
   - B. Preparation for leisure.
   - C. Preparation for making a living.
   - D. Better ideals of home life.
   - E. Valuable habits and skills.
2. Growth in Advantages in Education:
   - A. Improved heating, lighting, seating, ventilation, sanitation.
   - B. Further privileges to: children, adults, all races, colors, creeds, underprivileged.
   - C. Equipment: Buildings, libraries, museums, playgrounds, gymnasiums, recreational centers.
   - D. Breadth of Instruction: Academic, vocational, avocational.
   - E. Teachers and Interested Helpers: Classroom teachers, special teachers, school teachers, attendance officers, etc.

Every Child Responsible

The working out of such an outline made every child a working member of his community, sharing its responsibilities, delighting in its advantages, enjoying its struggles for success.

With the approach of the Junior Red Cross Call this sixth grade made a special study of the history, ideas, and achievements of the American Red Cross and of the American Junior Red Cross. They discussed the value of reciprocity between states and countries, international good will and brotherhood. They sponsored the spirit of world fellowship as exemplified in the work of the American Junior Red Cross.

And now this sixth grade in question are emphasizing consideration and co-operation in preparing for Christmas. They are considering the advantage of shopping early from the viewpoint of customer, of clerk, of choice of goods, of elimination of hurry. They are discussing the advantages of the early mailing of packages, of careful wrapping, tying, and addressing packages, of safe and timely delivery, of avoidance of overwork on the part of postal employees, of the pleasure derived by the recipient. They are planning to prepare baskets of clothing, food and toys to needy families and to institutions. They are earning money in various ways so as to help with the project. Sympathy, understanding of others, self-sacrifice, responsibility, initiative, good will are exercised by the children in carrying out their various community activities.

Correspondence With Other Lands

Many a wise teacher has not only seen that children become interested in local, state, and national drives but in the understanding of other peoples as well. This can be accomplished through correspondence to the children of another country, through games that they play, through songs that they sing; through an assembly where children coming from different countries dress in native costumes, describe various customs, give folk dances, sing national songs; also through an exhibit of things from other countries—toys, games, books, pictures, products, etc.

A simple and natural understanding of people acquired through participation in activities, is certainly a very good means of preparing our children for peace and good will.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE

At Kingsley Fairbridge Farm School, Pinjarra, Western Australia, Where Boy and Girl Immigrants From Children's Homes of Great Britain Are Trained to Be Good Farmers. Upper Row: Left—Enjoying Happy, Homelike Companionship With a Cottage Mother. Right — "Shakespeare" Cottage, for Girls, Is One of the Thirty Houses Where Children Live While Attending the School. Each House, Named After Some Famous British Man or Woman, Is in Charge of a Cottage Mother. Circle—In Training for Clearing His Own Block of Land. Lower Row: Left—Tree Pulling, Under Superintendence of the Farm Foreman. Right—Sunday Morning at Fairbridge. The Brick Chapel With Timbered Roof Was Designed by Sir Herbert Baker. Its Rose Window Was Given by the Old Fairbridgians' Association in Memory of the Founder, Kingsley Fairbridge

Fairbridge Farm Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rose Bay, N. S. W.

The founder of the Kingsley Fairbridge Farm Schools, the late Kingsley Fairbridge, a Rhodesian, was a practical idealist. He dreamed of filling the empty spaces of his homeland with farms but, recognizing the difficulty of transplanting grown-ups into a new country and giving them a new trade, he decided to start with the children. His aim was, to quote his own words:

"Train the children to be farmers. Teach them their farming in the land where they will farm. Give them gentle men and gentle women for their mentors and guides, and give them a farm of their own, where they may grow up among the gentle farm animals, proud of the former, and understanding the latter. Shift the orphanages of Great Britain, north, south, east and west to the shores of Greater Britain, where farmers and farmers' wives are wanted, and where no man with strong arms and a willing heart would ever want for his daily bread."

Kingsley Fairbridge was a Rhodes scholar, and it was at Oxford that he launched his project, and founded the Child Emigration Society. For many reasons Australia and not South Africa was found most suitable for the experiment, and Mr. and Mrs. Fairbridge traveled thither and established the first farm school at Pinjarra, Western Australia.

After extraordinary difficulties and heroic efforts on the part of the founder, the school entered upon a most successful career, and today the visitor to the farm sees the dream of a young man crystallized into a flourishing and useful school. The children who left the homeland at the age of 10 have been cared for by qualified teachers and imbued with a love of the land for its own sake. After five-years' training they have, at the age of 15 or 16, found work with neighboring farmers.

The Western Australian school has been running for 22 years. It has had 1000 boys and girls through its hands, not a single one of whom is unemployed. The highest tribute to the school is the way in which old Fairbridgians keep in touch with their home school.

The work of Child Migration to Australia is being carried on by an enthusiastic and loyal friend of the founder, Gordon Green. Mr. Green is now visiting Australia to extend the good work already accomplished in the Western State. He is convinced that ultimately there will be one of the Fairbridge Farm Schools in each state of Australia.

A farm school on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, which was named for former King Edward when he was Prince of Wales, was the first fruits of the £100,000 appeal launched by the Kingsley Fairbridge Farm School Organization in London in 1934.

Bulgarian Kindergartners

How City Girls Are Pioneering in Peasant Villages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

I went into a large, plain-looking building situated in the center of Sofia, found my way rather cautiously through a lonely corridor, listened for a moment at a large door until I was sure I heard voices on the other side, then timidly knocked.

The door was immediately opened by a pretty, black-haired, brown-eyed Bulgarian girl, who poked her head out and whispered in an inquiring manner, "Dobar den," which means, good-day. "Dobar den," I whispered back, "is your directress here?"

"No, she's upstairs; shall I call her?"

"No, but let me ask you something. Are the girls reading their reports?"

"Yes."

"May I come in and listen?"

"Yes."

I quietly entered a large room, and sat down on a vacant chair, the only one available. A girl, wearing large glasses, was standing by a table, making a speech. She seemed to be about twenty years old and was surrounded by a hundred girls of the same age, who were listening, as well as laughing and commenting. Some were also crocheting and embroidering.

The speaker was describing her summer experiences in a not all-too-solemn manner, and the hearers were at times amused. A spirit of intimacy and comradeship prevailed, but the girls were also serious and earnest. Order was preserved, in spite of a certain amount of free commenting. The room was not as quiet as a library but much quieter than a sewing circle. I could see no teacher, but the meeting looked like a school.

And it was a school—the chief institution for training kindergarten teachers in Bulgaria. It has a two-year course, to which are admitted only girls with a gymnasium (junior college) education. The number of applicants for entrance far exceeds the number of places available, so not more than 25 per cent of the candidates are accepted. Only the very best are chosen. I could see that at a glance. I was sitting among very alert, capable, well brought up, attractive and self-reliant girls. They were used to being first and to making things go.

They were almost all city girls—predominantly from Sofia—and of good families. This fact gave a special significance to the reports they read. These sheltered, especially favored city girls had been doing very hard pioneer work. All voluntarily and without remuneration. They had been bringing culture, order, cleanliness, and humaneness to backward Bulgarian villages. They had opened and conducted summer kindergartens in almost 60 distant, rather lonely, places, amid strangers. And they were telling one another of their experiences.

It was dramatic, yet anything but melodramatic. None of these young educational pioneers felt that she had done anything heroic. Spending a hot summer teaching unruly peasant children in drab villages, without pay, had seemed to them an adventure. It is the noblest adventure one could find in the Balkans today.

And it is one of the most moving displays of patriotism I have seen. I have attended many terrific patriotic meetings in many capitals, and very punctiliously arisen or sat down, covered or uncovered, cheered or looked solemn, at appropriate moments, so that glowing nationalists might not throw me out, but I had seen no manifestation of pure, beautiful, creative love of country so impressive as the work of these kindergarten volunteers, who in the spirit of apostles went out two by two—or one at a time—to serve where it was hard.

Co-operated With Local Committees

From their reports I learned how they first came into contact with the local village committee, made up usually of the mayor, the teacher, the priest, the *agronome* (farm agent), and leading peasants; how they procured the necessary little desks, chairs, paper, tools, toys, etc.; how they arranged for suitable daily lunches; How the children first appeared, and what transformations took place before the course was over.

In most cases, these were the first kindergartens that had ever existed in these villages, this was the first independent teaching these young girls had ever done, and it was the first time the children had ever entered a classroom. Yet, in every school good results were attained, in most schools excellent results.

The local committees and the parents usually gave the girls devoted, though not always efficient, support. The children learned to work and play together in harmony, to speak more correctly, to observe order, to keep clean, to be polite, to show good manners in eating, and to feel group loyalty. The first day, they came in nondescript clothes, but long before the last day they all had neat, clean, two-piece suits.

At School From Sun-up to Sun-down

School hours were practically from sun-up to sun-down, and six days a week. For an inexperienced girl to look after 40 or 50 undisciplined children during such long hours was very tiring, yet no teacher gave up. And from their animated, enthusiastic reports, I saw they were very grateful for the opportunity they had had. The flowers, souvenirs, and thanks they received on the last day were more than a recompense for their work. It was striking that as each of these girls told of her departure from the village her voice filled with deep emotion. Each loved the place and people she had so nobly served. And in spite of all difficulties each had returned to Sofia with flaming faith in the Bulgarian peasants.

The afternoon ended before the reports were all ready. A young woman arose from among the girls and said they would have to stop, for the time was up. I learned then that there was a teacher. As she dismissed the girls, she said, "Last year there were five such kindergartens in Bulgaria, this year 60, and next year there will be 200. They grow because you girls do your work well."

R. H. MARKHAM.

In a Labrador School

Teacher Gives Local Proof of Progressive Methods

Written as a footnote to an interested study of some Monitor Scrapbooks on Progressive Education received as gifts in a bale of clothing.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cartwright, Lab.

Included in one of the bales of clothing received here at the Grenfell Mission this year were five large scrapbooks crammed with clippings from The Christian Science Monitor. Up here in the North, where mails are few and far between and reading matter so scarce during the long winter, scrapbooks have a very definite value and are cherished as much as if they were fresh volumes just off the press.

The contents of two of these Monitor scrapbooks deal exclusively with matters of educational progress in America and other countries. These cuttings are particularly interesting to us here because at Lockwood—our Grenfell Mission boarding school — progressive education is doing wonders for a group of children who come in from the tiny, out-of-the-way hamlets.

Vigorous Debaters

Three features brought into force at Lockwood during the past school year, are especially worthy of note. First, there is the class discussion period—30 minutes once a week set aside for a semi-formal debate on some constructive subject pertaining to school life or home industries. Two leaders, different each week, select the subject; each leader picks a team, and the pupils get up their points entirely on their own during prep study. At first most of the children were too shy to face the others and talk freely, but now after a year of weekly debates they are no longer embarrassed when their turn comes to speak. They get keyed up to the argument and forget all about themselves. Most of the subjects are ideally suitable for a Labrador school debate. For instance: Resolved that the people of Labrador would be better off if they lived more together in larger settlements; that it would be better to keep sheep and make our own clothing instead of buying it from the stores; that the trappers of Labrador would be better off if there were no Indians in the interior. The Principal was a bit surprised when he opened the folded slip on his desk on one occasion. The subject read; Resolved: that teachers should spend more time teaching their pupils the English language!

It is surprising how well the pupils have learned to bring out points for and against the subject under discussion. And the children who take part are very young to be enthusiastic debaters; they vary in age from 9 to 13 years, and are in grades three and five. Last spring, as the main item of a school entertainment given in the Parish Hall before a crowded audience, four of the girls debated the much-discussed subject—that home lessons should be done away with. One of the other pupils acted as chairman and a trio of visiting teachers judged the contest. The $5 prize offered to the best debater for the year was won by a 12-year-old girl, who comes from a near-by settlement where there is only one other family besides her own.

Pioneer Publication

The second feature we feel worthy of note is that novel paper, "The Lockwood School Magazine," produced once a year on a small mimeograph and sold in the interests of a school discretionary fund. The current issue contains 16 pages of articles, reports, poems and cartoons. Twelve of the 30 pupils have contributions in this issue. The children feel that it is their paper—"an effort to help themselves"—so they work hard to help the teachers get it out.

Five hundred bound copies of the Lockwood School Magazine were issued this year. These are being distributed in America, Canada and England through the Branch Associations of the Grenfell Mission.

The third outstanding phase of the curriculum taught at Lockwood School takes the form of a Moccasin-Makers' class conducted by Mrs. Kitty Keddie, a Canadian woman in charge of industrial work in Labrador. Mrs. Keddie covers a large district by dog team and boat every year as supervisor of the knitting and sewing activities of hundreds of Labrador women. (She gives them orders for deerskin work, knitted articles, carved Eskimo dolls, grass work, etc., and in return they receive payment in cash or clothing.) When she is not on her trips the Industrial Worker devotes one afternoon a week to teaching a class of eight school girls how to make good, pleated moccasins with fancy-work tongues and beaded borders.

E. W. W.

Philip Sews Them Himself

Oregon

Dear Editor:

Philip not yet ten years old, said to me: "Mother, I do wish you'd let me sew on the machine. Real sewing!"

Then I realized there was no adequate reason why he should not. As a little fellow he had been content to run the machine, minus the needle, and later, to sew on paper and odd pieces of material.

"All right, son. What would you like to make?"

After suggesting shirts and other more intricate garments, the compromise was pajamas. A simple pattern was purchased, without buttonholes, and white outing flannel was the choice of material. This was spread on the floor, and the pattern carefully pinned on. Then a black line was drawn where the scissors should snip, and then another line, after the pieces had been laid together, where the stitching ought to go.

How merrily the old machine hummed, keeping in time with a nonchalant, shaky, whistling rendition of "Piping Tim of Galway"! The long leg seams afforded a thrilling race, threatening to dislodge the machine from its moorings.

"Mother, who invented sewing machines? I just love sewing on a machine. Oh dear, there goes the thread again."

The needle once again was moistily threaded, making at least the twentieth time since, in the brief periods of waiting for the pieces to be put together and marked with the black line, the machine was run to and fro, backwards and forwards. Finally, the constant threading of the needle became such a bore, that the machine was kept under better control.

"Sewing machines! Who invented them? Well, Philip, if you'll get that big, fat book from the bottom shelf in the bookcase, you will find out all about them. You read to me while I baste this pocket for you to sew."

"Gee! mother, it was a man who invented them, Elias Howe of Cambridge, Massachusetts. In an old attic of a kind friend he produced the first machine that ever sewed a seam. Isn't that great! That was in 1845, a long time ago. I would love to see the first machine he made. He was very poor, but he became a millionaire. I expect it's all right for me to sew on a machine, seeing a man invented it. I wouldn't want to make any pajamas with a teeny-weeny needle all day long. I'd never get out to play. Is that pocket ready yet?"

Eventually the pajamas were finished, all the seams by Philip himself, help being given at the neck and setting in the sleeves. At bedtime, very clean after his bath, the pajamas were given a full dress rehearsal.

"Look Dad, at my new pajamas. Made them all by myself on the sewing machine! Look Grannie. Don't they fit nicely?"

The happy satisfaction of honest achievement was his. Children love to do real things! (Mrs.) A. G. C.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Auna Studio

Philip—In the Pajamas He Stitched on the Machine Himself

Anniversary Seal

A special fortieth anniversary seal, in blue and gold, has been prepared by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for use on letters, place cards, programs, etc. A fortieth anniversary cachet for use on Founder's Day, Feb. 17, and thereafter if desired, will be made available to the states. Special directions for its use and a sample copy will be sent the states in December.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

By Courtesy B. Altman & Co., New York City

A corner of the living room in Progress House, the apartment set up and decorated by Altman's staff. The furniture is derived from English eighteenth-century types, but the setting is of the present decade. The principal tone features are the sepia carpet, walls in Pompeian red, ceiling in Pompeian blue, window draperies in gold moire. Desk and book case are limed pine.

Three Modern Rooms

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

As has been remarked before in these columns, those who have opportunity of visiting stores in the larger cities can learn a great deal about interior decoration by looking at the various furnished rooms displayed in leading establishments. This seems such a rich and common opportunity that I am inclined to mention the subject again.

Here in New York there are always numerous chances of this kind, each of which is so important that it deserves individual mention. Among these is the Progress House of B. Altman & Co., opened to the public not long ago. It has some half dozen rooms, three of which we have chosen to comment on today.

The library of this apartment is worked out on a general plan of quiet tones which give the effect of starting from the interesting circular bookcase, a sector of which serves as a desk. This is of blond sycamore and stands on a rug with pearl gray ground, a tone that allies itself to the silver ceiling. The veneered walls are in strongly grained tropical wood of cork tone and dull finish, and the large mirror panel is of bronze tinted glass. In its sweeping curves of beige and gun metal, the rug relates itself to the cork tone of the wall and the gun metal of the mirror, the last-mentioned color being carried to the lamp shades and the two easy chairs.

Details, Room by Room

The living room of this house has furniture which is strongly traditional in its type, although it is somewhat freely adapted from the old models. The surroundings, however, are definitely modern, the floor, walls, and hangings being plain and unpatterned surfaces. The carpet is sepia, tufted; the walls are painted Pompeian red; the ceiling, Pompeian blue; salmon pink is the wide cornice separating them.

The window draperies are in gold moire and the chaise longue introduces stripes of Nile green and white that contrast pleasantly with the major colors. Desk and bookcase are of the finish known as pickled pine, a grayed tan which is quite in vogue just now. The lamp with beige shade, silver column and red marble base finds its tones repeated elsewhere in the room, while the black finish of the desk chair and the frame of the chaise longue are isolated accents.

The bedroom with its adjoining dressing room are another example of the adaptation of eighteenth century styles in settings which have no suggestions of that century. Here the whole treatment is distinctly in present-day mode, the only patterns being the inconspicuous one in the carpet and the plaid in soft yellows, beige, pink and blue which appears in the taffeta curtains.

The carpet is sage green in effect, and the painted walls are a grayed soft blue tint; the ceiling is covered with a lighter mixed-gray paper in delicate fabric effect. The furniture framework of the furniture is off-white, with Pompeian red satin cover on the armchair. This contrasts with others of the room—the beige quilted bedcovers and the silvery fabrics which cover the heads of the beds. A folding screen operates in the opening to the dressing room, its framework of light green enclosing cream panels.

Whether one resides on the Pacific coast or on the Atlantic or in intervening states, it will be found that the more progressive furniture stores of the larger cities engage competent staffs to show their furnishings either as single rooms or as complete homes. Usually these arrangements are done in good taste and often with admirable talent. Noticing these settings with careful attention, one may get many new ideas—some to reject, some to approve and some that may be applied at home. One's taste has been exercised, and perhaps benefited, in merely passing an opinion that puts a room or a feature of it under one or another of these heads.

If close attention is given, so that the observer comprehends the designer's purpose, and then traces the reason for choosing each item, a visitor may come to feel a sort of partnership with whoever did the work. If that seems to put the thing too strongly, let us say the visitor gets to feel she is discovering the decorator's reasons in planning the whole thing. She may find out for herself why the major colors were selected and why the minor ones were introduced. It may be evident to her why details were placed as they were.

The Open-Minded Attitude

It is safe to assume that any setting we are looking at was the work of a person more competent and better informed than we are. With that attitude, and sympathetic with the designer's purposes we are open-minded and receptive to whatever is agreeable, even though it is very different from what we are accustomed to liking.

This letting one's mind rest in relaxation on the subject seems rather important, especially if one has acquired somewhat set ideas and standards concerning color and form. Such relaxed attitude is like that taken by an intelligent and truth-seeking reader of a book which may cut right across many traditional and habitual ideas. If the writer is expressing sincere convictions that have come from honest seeking, he tries to push farther back his own horizons. So he may tend to unsettle views of ours that we had thought quite established. But as we go along with him, ready to catch and hold whatever seems to be helpful and stimulating, surprising new light sometimes shines on the whole subject, to our lasting pleasure. At other times, however, we quickly perceive that an author's interests and ways of thinking mark him as not at all companionable. If so, we are free to turn aside to another, holding the same open mind as with the first.

It is a constant regret that in showing home interiors on this page, we have to depend on words to carry the sense of colors that are so extremely vital in present-day practice. A room that is wholly satisfying in its warmth and animation when actually seen is quite likely to appear drab and lifeless when photography and printing have turned all its delightful tones into white, grays and black. Yet, colors in a room or in any object must be realized to some degree, if the reader gets a worthwhile notion of what the pictures we print really stand for. I suppose it is imagination that is needed to make them mean all they are intended to mean. Type will help stir that up, but the reader has to encourage it.

To bring about this realization takes co-operation of readers and the editor. The editor will do his best to describe the colors of each significant part of a room or thing. He tries to make it as easy as possible for the reader to imagine an accurate picture of the original. If successful, this is sure to bring a new awareness of how simple and gratifying some of the present-day combinations of color really are.

The master's bedroom in Altman's Progress House also has furniture derived from an eighteenth-century type—in this case coming from Louis XV. Here all tones are softened and gentle. Sage green carpet, walls a grayed, delicate blue, ceiling papered in mixed grays, bed covers quilted beige satin—these are the dominating features in this suave and harmonious scheme.

Collectors' Clubs

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Treasures Sale featured the program of last month's meeting of the China Students Club, when members brought articles from their own collections, ready to sell or exchange. Naturally many questions arose concerning the identity of this piece or that, and exchange of opinion brought out most interesting facts. One important topic concerned copper luster and the indications by which the old might be distinguished from the new.

Several pieces of this ware when examined at the round table aroused discussion and emphasized certain distinguishing characteristics of each which it is well to keep in mind. Genuine old luster has a smooth appearance about the rims; lacks sharpness on the edges of a fracture; shows worn luster on the bottom of the article. New luster has a brilliant surface with polished effect; appearance of having more metallic substance; a mirror-like quality; a tendency toward blistering.

No Question Here

A silver luster mustache cup occasioned much amusement, its purpose at once settling any question as to its age. But when there is a question as to the age of a piece of silver luster, one has only to remember that the earliest pieces of this ware were made to look as much like genuine silver as possible. They were made after silversmiths' models and both the inside and outside were covered with the silver glaze. The inside of later pieces is either uncolored or covered with a white slip to conceal the coarse underbody of the ware.

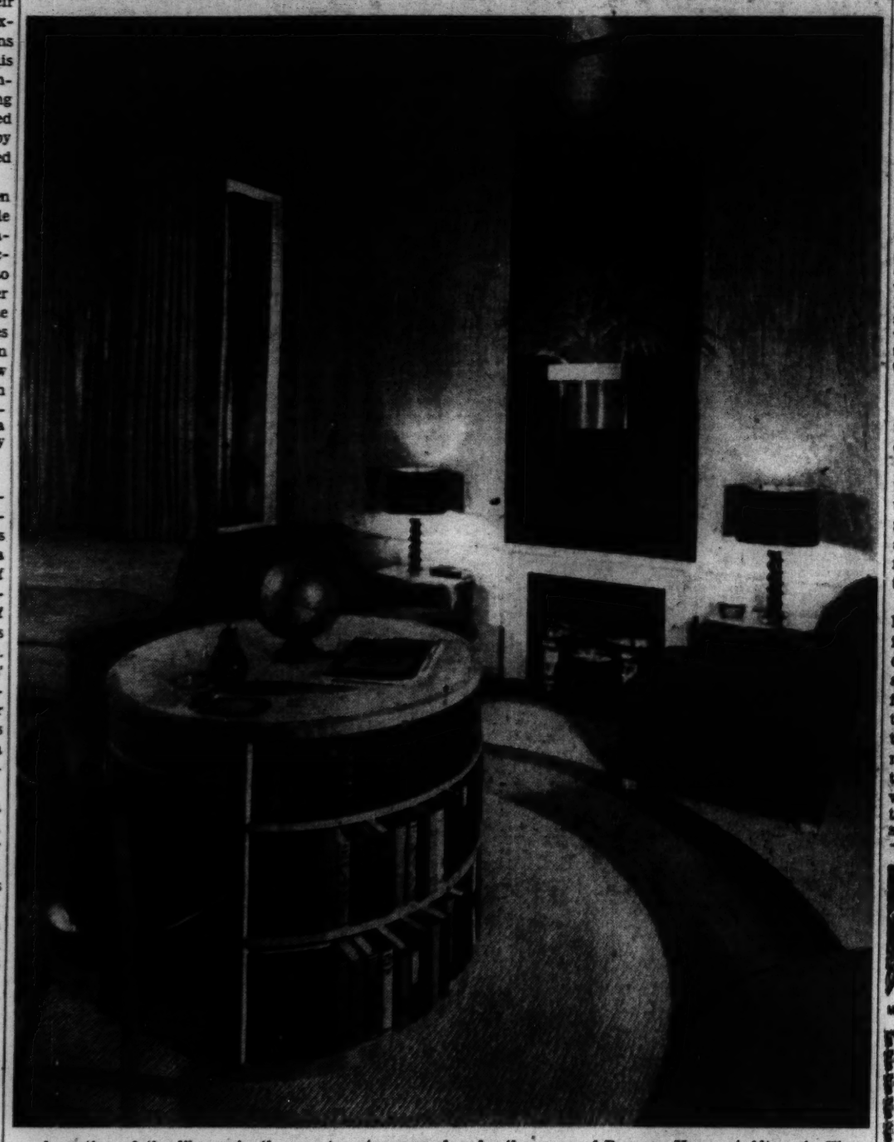
Another example examined was a so-called Chelsea plate in white, ornamented with bluish-lavender sprigike ornaments. It aroused comment, but no definite answer as to the question of why it was generally known as Chelsea, since in fact it had nothing in common with authenticated Chelsea product. This ware was made in the 1800's by more than one maker, a few pieces bearing marks. Any information on this popular type will be very welcome to members of the China Club.

Pewter Club

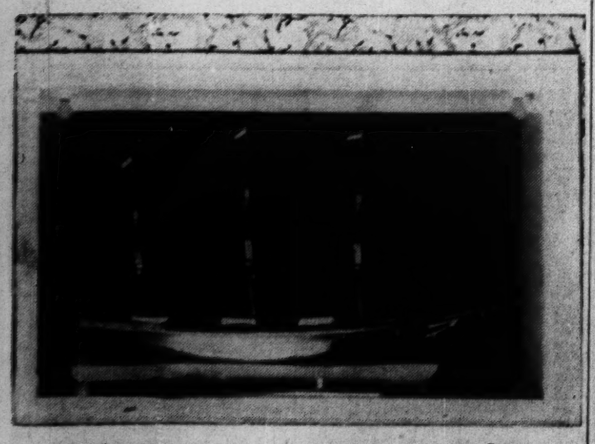
At a late meeting of the Pewter Club, an unusual double lamp was shown. The bottom was pewter, while the tin upper part seemed to be a home-made addition. No explanation of its origin was offered at the time, so members of the club may be interested in the illustration of an old, double, pewter salt illustrated in the June, 1931, number of the magazine Antiques. There is pictured one very similar to the lower part of the double lamp, from which such a one could easily have been made.

Can any member of the Glass Club explain the following items in the estate inventory of Paul Batt, recorded at Boston July 13, 1678?

200 foot unwrought glass at 30/
23 foot ready made
3 Diamonds, hammer
one soldering iron
In the great Shop
unwrought glass on the shelves, 250 feet
In wrought glass on the shelves, 30 feet
20 cast—Lead 4 lbs.—20 lbs. solder



A portion of the library in the apartment arranged under the name of Progress House at Altman's. The unique circular book case and desk is of blond wood, and setting one of the dominating color notes of this interior; the other is the gun-metal-toned mirror over the fireplace. The scheme is described in the text.



Displaying a Ship Model

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I am enclosing a picture of our ship model, showing what we think is a novel idea. The model was built by a cabinetmaker over 50 years ago, to Capt. Marshall's order for his son, and is 5½ feet long.

In order to keep people from touching it and to keep it clean, we cut an opening in the wall between the dining room and library, making space for a glass-walled cabinet to place it in. On this side the frame is flush with the wall. On the other side, where you see the dark cover we put over the other glass in order to take the picture, we extended the cabinet 18 inches into that room and built bookshelves below. Lighted from within at night, it looks like a picture, and in daytime adds much interest to both rooms. In taking the picture, we could not eliminate the bright spot on the hull, caused by reflection on the glass. J. C. M.

A Blue-Green Guest Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle

A few days ago a friend telephoned, saying that she was much concerned because a green upholstered chair she had ordered for her living room did not match her rug. To be sure, the pattern seemed to reflect the blue-green color of the rug, but the background of the chair covering looked more yellow, she explained.

I assured her that her "problem" was an asset, rather than a fault, since color is much more interesting when it is not matched or repeated, but rather recalled. Then I described for her the delightful guest room it had been my pleasure to sleep in recently, where the identical colors she was complaining about formed the basis of an unusual ensemble. There are probably many others wondering about colors which do not match, just as my friend questioned, and I thought Christian Science Monitor readers might also like to know about that inviting room.

The walls were covered with paper which had a background of yellow-green. In it was a pattern containing a tiny blue-green figure surrounded by white. The draperies hung to the floor and were made from glazed chintz that did not match the wallpaper background but certainly recalled it, being more old gold than yellow-green. There was a line design of brown on top of the gold, harmonizing beautifully with the pattern of the wallpaper. These draperies were edged with plain glazed chintz, an inch and a half wide. At the top was a shaped, narrow cornice tightly covered with the same blue-green material, so a plain surface came next to a figured surface on all sides.

The bedspread was made from old-gold glazed chintz, like the drapery fabric, and was piped in the blue-green chintz. Again, a plain surface came next to a figured for the bedstead was plain. Other pieces of furniture in the room included a chest of drawers, dressing table and straight chair, in addition to the bed, were painted in novel color combination. The body was oyster white, over which umber was glazed, producing an extremely rich effect. The umber and the brown line-pattern in the old-gold glazed chintz, were recalled but not matched by the rug, which was a deep sandy-tan.

A boudoir chair slip-covered in blue-green sateen grouped with the bed, bringing a larger area of plain color to that part of the room. To balance it a blue-green pottery lamp with an antiqued ivory shade stood on the dressing table. In spite of these spots of cool color, warmth definitely predominated in the room.

The entire sucess of the scheme lay in the fact that the colors did not match, but suggested each other.

D. M. R.

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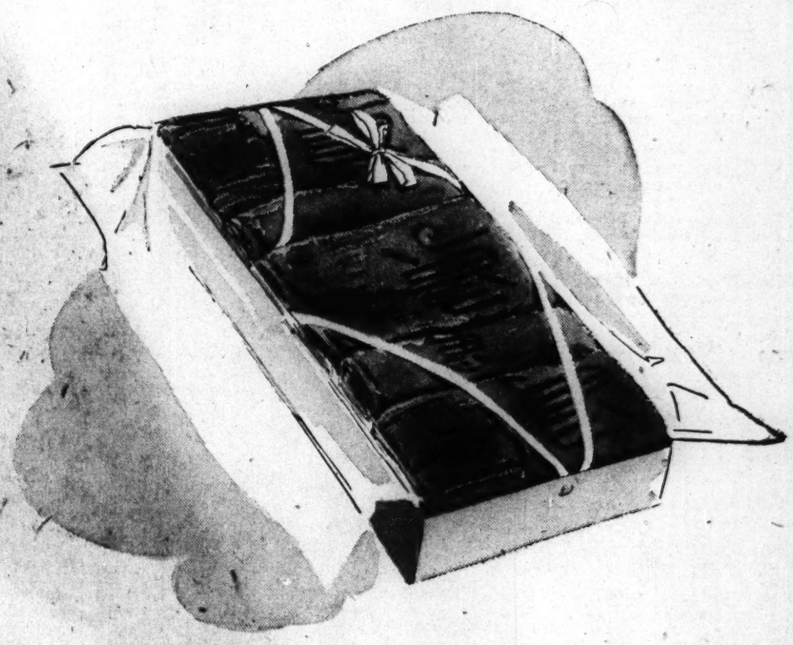

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• Commodity and Money Markets

Farm Equipment Shares Leaders In Firm Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Farm implements and amusements carried the buying banner for specialties in today's stock market, with favored issues pushing up 1 to around 5 points at the best.

Some of the recent leaders appeared a bit more resistant, but most merely nibbled at recovery and here and there sizable losses were in evidence.

Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

The list got off to a fast start on the upgrade. The rising tide was stemmed later as customary weekend offerings began to present obstacles.

Movie Issues Strong

At intervals the ticker tape fell behind floor dealings. Large blocks of the more popular stocks changed hands in the first hour. There was a single transfer of 21,000 shares of Paramount common at a slight advance.

In the share division it was noted the low-priced performers were inclined to quiet down somewhat. The moving picture group found comfort in expanding box-office receipts. A few of the sugars, utilities and steels responded to earnings hopes.

Well out in front during the greater part of the brief proceedings were J. I. Case, Deere, International Harvester, Paramount, Warner Bros., U. S. Steel, Central Foundry, U. S. Pipe & Foundry, Republic Steel, Douglas Aircraft, North American aviation, Standard Gas, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, Fajardo Sugar, Cuban-American Sugar, Great Western Sugar, Crown Cork, Canada Dry, Flintkote, Consolidated Cigar and Barber Co.

American Can yielded 4 points to another new low for the year. In a restricted area were Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Schenley, National Distillers, American Telephone, Western Union, North American, Consolidated Edison, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Southern Pacific.

Rail Bonds Higher

Rails, industrial convertibles and low priced utility liens turned in some sizable gains in a slow bond market today.

U. S. Governments and foreign loans held within narrow swings, with prices showing mixed changes.

Among corporate issues taking the lead in the first hour were Allis Chalmers 4s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s, and Pure Oil 4¼s, up ½ to around 2 points.

In a few cases high levels established today were records for the life of the issues. This applying particularly to some of the convertibles.

Rails receiving the best support included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s, and Southern Railway 4s. Loans of International Telephone, International Paper, Anaconda, Walworth, Pennsylvania, Dixie Cement, and National Dairy Products also improved a little.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.90⅛	$4.90⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.90⅜	4.90⅜	4.2397
France—franc	.0466	.0466½	†
Belgium—belga	.1691	.1691½	.1895
Switz'd—franc	.2299	.2299	†
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4025	.4023
Holland—florin	.5445	.5445	†
Sweden—krona	.2528	.2530	.4537
Norway—krone	.2463	.2465	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2189	.2191	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2267
Greece—drachma	.0090½	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1672‡	.1675	.2362
Czech'via—crown	.0353½	.0353½	†
Finland—finnish	.0217	.0217	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1680	.1680	.2963
Poland—zloty	.1888	.1888	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0446	.0446½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0224	.0224	.0299
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3270‡	.3260	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0600	.0600	.0625
Chile—peso	.0515	.0515	.2060
Peru—sol	.2525	.2525	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8090‡	.8090‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2852	.2858	.8440
India—rupee	.3710	.3710	.4280
Java—florin	.5475	.5475	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3065	.3062½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2985	.2981	*
Straits Settmnts—dol	.5750	.5750	.5613
Phil Islands—peso	.5037½	.5037½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0009	1.0012½	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2788	.2788	.8449

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. (Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 Stks
Net change	+.3	—.1	+.3	+.1
Saturday	196.2	38.9	51.5	70.6
Previous day	196.9	39.0	51.2	70.5
Month ago	197.1	39.2	50.7	70.9
Year ago	171.5	38.9	42.6	63.7
1936 high	199.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	172.4	36.2	43.4	59.7
1935 high	148.3	31.2	44.7	56.1
1935 low	99.5	18.5	21.6	34.8

Movement in Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	22.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds	20 Rails	10 Ind'ls	10 Ut's	40 Por'ls
Net change			+.1	—.3
Saturday	97.5	104.2	102.5	71.6
Previous day	97.5	104.2	102.4	71.8
Month ago	97.0	104.1	102.6	71.5
Year ago	85.0	101.7	99.6	69.6
1936 high	97.5	104.4	103.1	72.8
1936 low	86.9	101.8	99.3	67.6
1935 high	87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low	78.4	99.3	95.6	61.9
1932 low	40.8	80.8	64.8	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.9	102.9	100.9

10 Low-Yield Bonds			
Saturday	113.5	Prev. day	113.4
Month ago	113.1	Year ago	109.5
1936 high	113.5	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	110.2	1935 low	107.9
1928 high	104.6	1932 low	89.8

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Sat	Fri
Advances	340	379
Declines	279	362
Unchanged	172	164
Total issues	791	905

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 12	Last Dec. 11
74¾	59	Acme Steel (4)	68¾	66¾	68½	68½
15¾	9¾	Adams Express (.35)	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
35¾	17½	Adams Millis (1¼b)	27¼	27¼	27	27
21¼	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3½	3	3½	3
98½	68	Air Reduction (1†)	78¼	78	78¼	78
6½	2	Airway Elec App	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17½	13	Alaska Juneau (.60†)	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
5½	3½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
61½	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	53⅛	53⅛	53	53⅛
54½	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44
40⅜	28½	Alleghany Steel (1.40)	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
345	157	Allied Chem (6)	233	233	233	234½
34	23	Allied Mills (½b)	31	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
20¼	6¾	Allied Stores	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
78	35¾	Allis Chalmers (1½†)	72⅝	72	72⅝	73
34½	19⅝	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	30½	30½	30½	30½
5¾	4	Amal Leather	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
128½	75	Amerada (2)	103¾	100½	102	100⅝
89	49	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	88½	86	87½	86
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1†)	40¼	39¾	39⅝	39¾
73	45	Am Bank Note pf (3)	65¼	65¼	65¼	
68	40	Am Brake S&F (2)	65¾	65¼	65¼	65
137½	114¼	Am Can (4†)	114	110	110	114¾
169½	162¼	Am Can pf (7)	168	168	168	
86	30	Am Car & Fdry	55¾	55½	55¾	55½
93	57¾	Am Car & F pf	83	82½	83	82
72¼	31	Am Chain 1b)	73¾	72½	73¼	72½
116½	111	Am Chain pf (5)	118	118	118	116½
15¼	7½	Am Colortype	15½	14½	14⅝	14⅝
35¾	20½	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	29⅜	29¼	29¼	29⅜
35	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	29¼	28	28½	28½
7½	3½	Am Encaustic T	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
14⅜	9¾	Am European	12	12⅜	12	
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
58	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	60⅝	58	59¾	57
48½	35	Am & For Pow 6	46	49	49	47¾
20⅜	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	19⅛	19	21½	18½
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	18⅛	18¼	18¼	18½
8¾	4⅝	Am Hide & L	7	6¾	6⅞	6¾
46	31½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	39½	39½	39½	39¾
4⅜	2¼	Am Ice	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
24	16½	Om Ice pf (2)	19¼	19	19¼	19
15½	9¾	Am International (.40b)	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
45	23½	Am Locomotive	44¾	44	44	43⅝
122½	66	Am Loco pf 3g	120	120	120	120½
29⅞	21	Am Mach & Fy (1†)	23	23	23	22⅝
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
54⅞	37	Am Metal	50¼	50¼	50¼	49¾
14⅜	7½	Am Power & Let	12	11⅞	12	11⅝
74¾	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	68	68	68	68
87½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	80½	80½	80½	80⅛
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator (.60†)	24¾	24	24	24
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20†)	33¾	33⅝	35	35¼
39¾	23½	Am Safety Razor (2†)	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
28⅝	18	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	23½
103	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	96½	95	95¾	96
61¾	30½	Am Steel Fdries 1b	60⅛	59½	59⅝	59¾
38	24¾	Am Stores (2)	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	37¾
190½	109½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	188¾	188¼	188¾	188¾
101½	87	Am Tobbacco (5)	96	96	96	95
76	35¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	97¾	97½	97¼	97¼
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	30½	30½	30½	30½
17½	8¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	17¾	17½	17¾	17

Business and Industry

Nation's Savings Deposits Up 3.8 P. C. at $23,463,000,000

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Continues Upward During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Milder weather and rain in some parts of the country hampered retail distribution during the past week but failed to slacken the rising tempo of general trade, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet. Smaller sales, says the report, in heavy apparel branches were more than counterbalanced by the mounting volume of Christmas purchases.

Less emphasis on some types of heavy apparel confined consumer demand during the week to other winter items and Christmas merchandise. Women's dresses, millinery, and shoes moved out rapidly, and the call for fur garments was unabated. Interest broadened widely in evening wear for both men and women. In yard goods, spun rayon, wool dress crepes, and silk-back transparent velvet were to the fore.

Holiday Goods Lead

The bulk of the volume was contributed by toys, jewelry, radios, electrical appliances, pianos, books and cameras. Buying of furniture and house furnishings was sustained at a surprisingly high rate. Sales of groceries, canned goods, and holiday food specialties were more etxended.

"Unseasonable weather stemmed the uptrend of distribution in so many districts that the rise from the week preceding was held down to 4 to 8 per cent," says the review. "This narrowed the estimated gain in retail volume over that of the corresponding 1935 week to 12 to 25 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

With prospects of building up the best total for any year since 1929, retail sales in the New England states for the week went ahead of last year's comparative by 18 to 25 per cent. With some cities reporting volume at a seven-year high, retailers in the East exceeded their 1935 showing by 18 to 30 per cent, as gift buying widened.

Weather in West Deterrent

"Below-zero temperatures and labor difficulties at some centers narrowed the advantage over the last year's volume in the Middle West to 15 to 23 per cent," continues the survey. "Larger sales of heavy appafel to meet prevailing winter weather and expanded Christmas buying extended the increase for the Northwest to 20 to 30 per cent above 1935.

"Rain during part of the week reduced the margin over a year ago to 18 to 25 per cent in the South. For the Southwest the rise also was shortened slightly, amounting to 20 to 30 per cent. The Pacific coast again made the poorest showing, because of the shipping strike, but exceeded 1935 sales by 15 to 20 per cent.

"Reorders for Christmas merchandise and the extension of commitments for staples well into next spring maintained wholesale volume at its previous proportions of 20 to 25 per cent more than for the comparative 1935 week," according to the report.

Canadian Business Continues to Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Substantial improvement in Canadian business continues, despite restrictive legislation, an unbalanced government budget, and unfavorable weather conditions in the first half of the year, according to Standard Statistics Company in a current survey of Canada.

Mineral production has continued to expand, outranking wheat as a major factor in Canadian economy. However, Canada's major source of income lies not in her domestic production, but in her tourist business, 95 per cent of it from the United States, which brings more money into the country than the grain crops or the entire mineral output. In 1935, Canada received $202,314,000 from tourists, as against $129,974,000 in 1934, with a further 35 per cent gain estimated for 1936. This growth alone would insure Canadian recovery this year.

There has been a substantial improvement in all of the major indices of economic activity and foreign trade continues to show satisfactory expansion.

U. S. Sugar Exports Drop 46.5 Per Cent Below 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Exports of refined sugar by the United States in the first 10 months of 1936 amounted to 46,817 long tons, a decrease of 40,702 tons, or approximately 46.5 per cent, from the total of 87,519 tons exported during the corresponding period last year, according to Lamborn & Company. The January-October exports are the smallest for any corresponding period since 1933, when the shipments amounted to 34,595 tons.

The refined sugar exports this year went to 62 different countries, while in 1935, during the first 10 months, 68 countries were included in the list. The United Kingdom leads this year with 22,222 tons, being followed by Columbia and Honduras with 4547 tons and 3234 tons, respectively. Last season, the United Kingdom with 22,225 tons also headed the list, while Uruguay and Norway with 12,342 tons and 7681 tons, respectively, followed.

Propose Capital Revision

DETROIT (AP) — Officials of the Hupp Motor Car Corporation announced that stockholders will be asked to vote on a proposed revision of capital at a meeting on Jan. 7, which, if approved, would return 1500 to 2000 men to work in the plant, closed since last March. The revision of capital will include the cancellation of 193,464 shares in the treasury and reduction of authorized capital from 2,000,000 shares of $10 par value to 1,000,000 shares of $5 par value.

Lead Price Highest Since October, 1930

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 12

Leading producers yesterday advanced the price of lead .10 of a cent a pound, or $2 a ton, to the highest levels since October, 1930.

St. Joseph Lead Co. quoted the price, New York basis, at 5.35 cents a pound against its previous figure of 5.25 cents, while the American Smelting & Refining Co. boosted its quotation to 5.30 cents from 5.20. Both concerns raised the price at East St. Louis .10 of a cent to 5.15 cents.

'Baby Bond' Sales Averaging Over $1,000,000 a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Secretary Morgenthau in announcing that 700,000 investors throughout the country had purchased $690,000,000 of United States savings 'baby' bonds, declared that sales during the first 10 days of December indicated that the average of $1,000,000 a business day would be exceeded substantially, indicates that the bonds are going to be used to some extent as Christmas presents.

The "baby" bonds were first put on sale March 1, 1935.

"These increased December sales are attributed in part to the purchase of savings bonds by recipients of dividends, wage increases and bonuses," Mr. Morgenthau said. "The Treasury Department is also receiving orders for United States savings bonds to be distributed to lists of employees as Christmas bonuses. Savings bonds are also being purchased for Christmas gifts to an increased extent."

Illinois led all states in the purchase of these bonds for October with $2,883,876, compared with $27,222,300 for the entire country. In New York bonds for $2,047,950 were sold, while sales in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, California, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa exceeded $1,000,000 each.

"The permissible maximum of United States savings bonds which may be registered in the name of any one owner in any calendar year is $10,000, matuity value," the Treasury pointed. "The postmasters report that many present owners are purchasing additional bonds to bring their total purchases for this year to this maximum. Also many who are not owners of savings bonds are buying this legal maximum price to Dec. 31, in order that they may have, by purchasing on or after Jan. 1, 1937, the maximum permitted to be registered in the name of any one owner for the years 1936 and 1937.

"Appropriately 54,000 individual purchases of these bonds have been made on the average each month.

Panama Canal Hit By Maritime Strike And Tolls Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALBOA HEIGHTS, Canal Zone—Because of the tie-up of many vessels at Pacific and Atlantic coast ports during the maritime strike the Panama Canal suffered a decrease of 23.65 per cent in the number of ships which passed through the waterway in November as compared with October. Tolls for November were $593,703 less than last month, and $308,766 less than in November of last year.

During the past month 368 ocean-going and 67 local commercial vessels under 300 net tons (Panama Canal measurement) transited the canal. Tolls on the ocean-going ships aggregated $1,488,054 and on the local vessels, $3331, a total of $1,491,385.

In November the daily average number of ocean-going commercial vessels passing through the canal was 12.27 and the daily average tolls collection $49,601, as compared to an average of 15.55 vessels and $67,153 in tolls for the previous month, and an average of 13.93 vessels and $59,894 in tolls for the month of November, 1935.

The average amount of tolls paid by each of the ocean-going commercial vessels last month was $4043, as compared with $4296 for the equivalent month last year.

In comparison with the first 11 months of the calendar year 1935 the traffic in the corresponding period this year shows an increase of 553 or 12.04 per cent in the number of vessels and $1,741,123 or 6.53 per cent in the amount of tolls.

Canadian Contract Awards Off in Month; Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Contracts awarded in the Dominion of Canada for November totaled $13,840,000, as compared with $14,957,200 for October and $8,290,800 for November, 1935, according to figures compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto. The total value of all contracts awarded in Canada for the first 11 months of the year was $156,469,200, as compared with $155,940,100 for the like period last year, seemingly a negligible increase, but it was pointed out that in 1935 almost 40 millions was spent on public works by the Government, Quebec led the provinces in November contracts with $7,512,400.

Contemplated work, reported for the first time in 1936, now totals $245,131,700, as compared with $215,463,000 for 1935, or an increase of 13.7 per cent.

Four Banks Opened in Week

CHICAGO—Four new banks were opened during the past week, one in Georgia, one in Mississippi, one in California and one in Arkansas, according to the Weekly Banking Market released by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

Savings Deposits Rise $849,561,000 Last Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Savings deposits in banks in continental United States show an advance during the year ended June 30, 1936, over the like period a year ago and the number of savers also showed a marked increase, according to a statement in Banking, official publication of the American Bankers' Association by W. Espey Albig, deputy manager of the association. This is the third successive year annual reports of savings deposited showed an advance over the preceding year.

"As of June 30, 1936, savings aggregate $23,463,585,000, according to reports received by the division, a rise of $849,561,000, or 3.8 per cent over the figure a year earlier, despite the decrease by $135,785,000, or 42.3 per cent, of redeposits of postal savings in banks," the statement says. "This compares favorably with the increase as of June 30, 1935, over the preceding year of $861,514,000, or 4 per cent."

Gain in Most States

All states, with the exception of one in New England and three in the west central states, show an increase over the preceding year in the amount of savings deposited.

"On the basis of savings deposits per inhabitant the picture is not so bright," Mr. Albig comments. "Fourteen states had a percentage loss of from 1.2 per cent to 13.9 per cent in per inhabitant savings compared with the previous year.

"The gain in the population estimate for the year would in part account for some of the loss in per inhabitant savings despite the greater volume of savings in the states. In the District of Columbia, for example the population increase is estimated at 22 per cent, while the loss in per inhabitant savings is 13.9 per cent.

"The number of depositors also shows an increase over the preceding year in all excent ten states. The aggregate number is 42,396,712, a gain of 1,081,506, or 2.6 per cent over the previous year. The advance in the number of depositors has not kept pace with the rate of advance of savings deposits or of population. It has been high in some sections, notably the southern, east central and Pacific states.

"The really spectacular rise in deposits has been that in commercial deposits, which combined with savings deposits make up individual deposits now aggregating $46,310,117,000, a gain of $4,627,388,000, or 11.1 per cent.

Large Surplus Funds

"The trend of deposits from savings to demand is particularly evident when a comparison is made of the percentage relation of savings to total individual deposits. Not since 1925 has it reached as low a figure as in 1936, when it dropped to 51 per cent. This reflects the large surplus funds held by banks for suitable forms of investment and loans. It may also indicate that savings are being transferred to some extent into other agencies.

"In only six states is a rate of interest higher than 2½ per cent paid on time deposits, and in those states it isgpaid only in a few cities and under certain limitations by a particular type of bank. In most states the prevailing rate is now 2 per cent. In a number, only 1½ per cent is paid and in several the rate has declined to 1 per cent or even one-half of 1 per cent. Under these conditions it is natural that depositors should seek other forms of investment which offer a higher rate of income."

Tabular estimates presented in the article show that the per inhabitant savings for the United States as a whole on June 30, 1936, was $184, a per capita gain over 1935 of $5.

Queensland Business Continues to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — The business and prosperity indices, compiled by the State Bureau of Industry, indicate that, after a stationary period, there has been a further upswing in trade conditions in Queensland.

The composite index, which shows the average for recent years expressed as percentages of predepression conditions, is as follows: 1929, 99.9; 1930, 88.6; 1931, 82.4; 1932, 83.6; 1933, 84.8; 1934, 92.3; 1935, 95.1; 1936 (to August), 96.9.

Discussing the trend, the bureau stated that a further improvement was probable. The dry rural conditions in the southeastern portion of the State have been discouraging, but there is general buoyancy elsewhere.

Employment is now substantially greater than before the slump. Overseas price prospects have improved.

Patterson Quits as Head Of Life Underwriters

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Alexander E. Patterson of Chicago has announced his resignation as president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Pittsburgh chapter of the association.

The resignation will become effective immediately.

Mr. Patterson, who has been elected vice-president in charge of agencies for a Philadelphia insurance company (Penn Mutual), will be succeeded by Theodore M. Riehle of New York, a past president.

The retiring president, who began his career 14 years ago in Pittsburgh, in an address urged "wider use of newspapers as a medium of advertising to help the agent in his daily solicitation."

New Orleans Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange announced it will be closed Dec. 25 and Jan. 1, and futures trading will be suspended Dec. 26 and Jan. 2. For all other purposes, however, the two latter dates will be considered business days.

Bankers Turning to Research To Meet Financial Problems

Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Three local events this week serve to call attention to a development in banking the like of which has not been seen for more than 20 years. Bankers are turning to research in the effort to meet the problems of a changing economic system.

On Monday evening Mr. Raymond N. Ball, recently elected president of the New York State Bankers' Association, repeated before the Forum Dinner of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Banking the proposal which he made at the savings banks' convention here in September, that the association set up an institute of research for banking. At the same dinner Mr. Tom K. Smith, elected president of the American Bankers' Association at the San Francisco convention in September, told the gathering that Mr. Gilbert T. Stephenson has been retained by the A. I. B. Graduate School of Banking to organize and conduct research in the trust field on behalf of the American Institute of Banking. He said: "With the idea of conducting an experiment designed to improve the technique of both banking research and education, we have set aside the income from $250,000 of our educational foundation for a special piece of work in trust business. . . .To this fund the Graduate School of Banking has added some of its own money." At the San Francisco convention Mr. Smith stated that "research is one of the major objectives of my administration."

And on the same day more than 20 of the 27 members of the committee on banking studies of the American Bankers' Association, coming from all over the country to New York for the purpose, met to review the results of research done by the committee's staff in New York on the problem of competitive government lending agencies, including in particular the Postal Savings System.

Has Three Sponsors

The sponsors of this sudden growth in banking research are three—the American Banking Association, the Association of Reserve City Bankers and the state bankers' associations.

The American Bankers' Association, through its Economic Policy Commission, has conducted and published the results of research studies for many years. Among such publications have been "A Study of Group and Chain Banking," made in 1929; "The Guaranty of Bank Deposits" in 1932, a historical account of bank deposit guaranty experiments in eight western states; "The Bank Chartering History and Policies of the United States" in 1935, and "The Probable Duration of This Low Interest Rate Period," published last spring.

Detailed bank researches, covering all phases of practical operating, and economic facts and conditions related to banking are now being made by the American Bankers' Association on an even greater scale. Among the most extensive is that of its Committee on Banking Studies on the Federal Government lending agencies and policies. This committee has also made a survey to discover to what extent the Postal Savings System is competing with chartered banks. The A. B. A.'s Bank Management Commission has completed researches in personal income loan plans, and the Economic Policy Commission has made a study of the revolutionary change in bank assets in the last 10 years.

The A. B. A. shares with the Association of Reserve City Bankers the credit for having popularized the idea of research among the state bankers' associations during the last three years. The latter association consists of officers of banks in the larger cities, particularly those who travel between correspondent banks. Since the banking moratorium it has aggressively pushed the idea of research, particularly with the purpose of making it a "grass-roots movement" among state banking organizations, rather than a centralized activity.

Active in 38 States

In part as a result, bankers' associations in at least 38 states have voted to initiate research projects into their banking problems, and at least six more will take such action shortly, such present or prospective research covering 99 per cent of the banking resources of the country.

"Four distinct aims can be stressed in these research projects," said Mr. Richard R. Hunter, president of the Association of Reserve City Bankers' Association in a recent address. "The first aim is to increase and stabilize the level of bank earnings. The second aim is to make constructive suggestions for legislation. The third aim is to enable the commercial banks to prepare themselves for the economic and financial crisis which many economists and others believe will confront this country within a few years." The fourth aim is better public relations and a restoration of the prestige of commercial banking.

The New York State Bankers' Association became interested in banking research in 1934, and as its preliminary move in this direction conducted a study of the change in the earnings assets of New York upstate banks between 1923 and 1934, with the co-operation of the Federal Reserve Bank, the State Banking Superintendent, and the Comptroller's Office. Last year the members of the association were much impressed at their annual meeting by an address of Charles F. Kettering, research engineer of General Motors, who said that automobile manufacturers are studying today what kind of a car they are going to put out ten years from now.

Survey May Become National

Comparison is made between the present research movement and the studies made about 20 to 25 years ago which led to the establishment of the Federal Reserve system. The so-called Aldrich Commission made a study of banking and currency which resulted in the passage of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act, in the effort to establish an elastic currency in the place of the make-shift loan certificate currencies which were put out by big city banks during previous panics. This act was shortly replaced by the Federal Reserve system.

As the American Banker has commented editorially, however, the Aldrich Commission was a relatively small body making a national study, while the current program consists of many small groups making local studies which may be welded into a national survey. Similar periods of ferment of ideas, programs, theories and studies occurred among American bankers during the 1840's when the idea of a legal reserve ratio and a bond-secured currency were germinated, and also after the depressions of the 1870's and 1890's.

For the time being, most of the state banking associations are reported as primarily interested in purely local problems, such as the lack of banking facilities in many communities, or the growth of governmental or other extra-banking agencies which underbid banks. Later, it is hoped, a movement to consolidate and co-ordinate these studies will develop.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

At long last the Depressed Areas have attracted a little attention from the Government, thanks to King Edward VIII's visit to South Wales, the Hunger Marches on London, the report of Malcolm Stewart, resigned commissioner for the Special Areas, and the cumulative effect of the long sustained propaganda of Liberal and Labor M. P.s. The Government has not exactly been frightened out of its lethargy, but at least the sleeper has stirred.

Mr. Stewart has demonstrated that the existing Special Areas Act is not powerful enough to meet the problem. Conservative Members of Parliament have at last combined with the opposition to demand that the Act, which is about to expire, should be separately discussed and amended, not merely renewed along with many other acts in a routine Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had to agree in principle, expected and believed that something might be done before Christmas. Which was not found sufficient either by his supporters or by his critics.

Solution by Definition

According to his critics, the Government still clings to solution by definition; call the distressed areas "special" areas, and the thing is solved. And it is indeed more or less true that we have a genius for not facing the facts in the titles of our legislation. Witness, for example, the Abnormal Importation Act, which in plain English is a protective tariff, and the Safeguarding of Industries Act, which is another tariff. And, unfortunately for the journalist, we do not abbreviate these cumbersome titles to the workmanlike shortness of a TVA or an NRA. As our famous Cartoonist Low's Colonel Blimp would say, "Gad, Sir, We may be depressed, but at least we're dignified."

The story of the depressed areas has been repeated ad nauseum, and the logic of the position is clear. Total unemployment in November of this year was the lowest in six years (although still over 1,600,000) but a large part of the severest unemployment is concentrated in South Wales, West Cumberland, and the North East Coast, where on the average nearly one insured worker in three is unemployed, with no prospect of finding work. In some of the single industry towns of South Wales, where a steel works or a coal mine has been closed for ten years or more, there are thousands of young men who have never seen a job of work in their lives, and are never likely to, unless the Government does something about it.

Unemployed Transferred

Some of the unemployed are being transferred to other areas. But the present gross rate of transfer is about 40,000 a year, from which must be deducted the number who have returned to their native areas from outside. Figures just published by the Ministry of Labor for the year ended July, 1936, show a transfer from mining to other industries of 31,021, less transfers into mining of 9491. The net decrease in insured workers in mining in the year was 45,230, so that gross departures must have been over 75,000. Not all of these, of course, were transferred to non-depressed areas.

But transference alone cannot solve the problem, short of complete evacuation of the areas. As men, supported in the depressed areas by unemployment relief, are transferred elsewhere the area loses their purchasing power and unemployment spreads among the distributive and consumers goods trades. Permanent relief can only come through revival of the export industries round which these areas were built, or through starting new industries. According to Malcolm Stewart, the former alone cannot solve the problem, and therefore the Government must take positive action to direct new industries away from the magnetic south to the regions where they are most wanted on an accounting with takes count of social requirements.

Defense Is Uppermost

At present London is prpsperous as it has never been before; industries are drawn to the south, frequently for no more economic reason but that the directors want to live in London, where gold glitters in the pavements! Many of the factories recently built in London could just as well have been built in the depressed areas, and it would be better, according to the accumulating criticism of all political parties, to subsidize, if necessary, industries which are at present reluctant to put themselves where work is most necessary for the rejuvenation of the chronically unemployed. If factories are not attracted by existing supplies of labor, public services, communications, raw materials, etc., they must be aided by reliefs from local taxation and income tax, and by financial assistance in raising capital and finding suitable sites.

It is at least apparent that if something of this kind is not done, the depressed areas will become the derelict areas, however arduously we hide the facts behind euphemisms. The Government seems to be deciding to do something, and it is one of the ironies of the European world that a major reason behind this decision is the fear of and preparation for war, to be followed in its turn by the creation of still more depressed and devastated areas.

Defense has suddenly become the touchstone of economic good. We must improve our road system, not because it has been out of date for years and is rapidly being made more inadequate by the growth in commercial and private automobiles, but because it will be needed for defense. We must develop the depressed areas because they might otherwise be centers of social disaffection. We must diversify our industries geographically because it will distribute war risk. We must improve our physique because we shall not have sufficient healthy recruits for war. Population must not be allowed to fall; recruits for defense are needed. War, it seems, solves all economic problems.

Afraid of Control

Government refusal in past years to take the measures necessary for relief of distressed areas may have been in part due to reluctance to attempt what might seem a control of industry. In England, as in America, industrialists tend to boost the virtues of self-reliance when governments talk of controlling prices, profits, industrial locations, and so on, but admire government interference with free competition when it comes in higher tariffs, protection from competition (which is always unfair when it comes from the other fellow).

For all our advanced social legislation, we are very tender to the industrialist in his purse, and have only the weakest tradition of criticism in the public interest as fostered in America by the Federal Trade Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Public Utility commissions. The iron and steel industry, for example, has received considerable benefits from the state, yet we do not insist in return, as we should, that the industry conduct itself in the state's interests.

If a company defaults on its preference or debenture obligations, the preference shareholders, or the bondholders, are generally entitled, in equity, to take control. Similarly when an industry confesses itself bankrupt without government tariff protection, the government should in equity be entitled to take control.

It is reported that a member of a Government committee currently holding an industrial inquiry expressed surprise that a witness should think it mattered one way or the other where a new factory might be situated. If a control committee thinks thus, why should not industry conduct itself with equal disregard for social obligations.

The reason for this lack of economic responsibility has been traced to our economic, political and social position in Europe and the world; we want to conserve what we have against outside trouble and aggression; we are not interested in economic expansion, in inventing new commodities, new services, producing more goods cheaply and raising the standard of living; we are tired of change and want to conserve what we have. We are thus all of us in England little monopolists; a high price, a monopoly profit, a social position secured, and all is well. Perhaps it is a symptom of the same complaint that we are still governed by the prewar generation.

Hosiery Shipments at Peak

NEW YORK—Shipments of hosiery, including all types, reached a new peak in the history of the industry in October, 1936, at 12,234,846 dozen pairs, according to the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers. This figure brings total shipments for the period, January through October of this year, up to 100,800,282 dozen pairs, an increase of 9.1 per cent over the 92,388,701 dozen pairs of hosiery shipped during the comparable period last year.

Southern Realtors See Industrialism In the Forefront

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The National Association of Real Estate Boards closed its forty-fourth annual convention here on a note of high optimism.

The program especially concerned itself with the rising industrialism of the South, which, it was pointed out, is making this section forget its agricultural antecedents.

George C. Smith of St. Louis, assistant to the president of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas lines, gave some eye-opening figures to support his belief that King Cotton is about to lose his crown. In his list of important industrial announcements for the year, he said, is the plan of the United States Steel Corporation for a $30,000,000 expansion in Birmingham;" a $2,800,000 tetra-ethyl plant in Baton Rouge; a new cottonseed oil plant in Harlingen, Texas; three distilleries in Kentucky; a $2,800,000 rayon mill expansion in Rome, Ga.; three sugar mill expansions in Louisiana; several new and expanded oil refineries; the rebuilding of 23 coke ovens at Birmingham, cost $2,000,000, and building, road construction, drainage, waterworks and other similar contracts in the South totaling $1,820,378.

New Houses Needed

Different speakers pointed out the need for 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 new residential units in the United States.

Benjamin F. Bills of Chicago, an outstanding figure in the real estate world, struck the keynote of the convention when he said the big problem ahead of realtors is to head off "boom excesses." Walter S. Schmidt of Cincinnati hammered on the same theme.

The organization voted to establish a research foundation, to encourage and aid colleges to put in specialized courses on real estate. Charles N. Chadbourne of Minneapolis fathered the proposal.

FHA Policy Continues

Exceptional importance was given to the announcement by Stewart McDonald, of the Federal Housing Administration in Washington, that Title 2 of the FHA will probably be continued by the next Congress. This pertains to insurance and mortgages. Mr. McDonald briefly summarized the factors not given sufficient emphasis in former years, which the FHA follows in evaluating property, as follows: "We examine access to places of employment, the supply of public utilities, transportation and street improvements, as well as the reputation and financial responsibility of the promoter. We look into the question of schools, playgrounds, parks, stores and other community facilities, because all these affect the salability of homes."

High taxes are a deterrent to building, one or two speakers pointed out. More important in the encouragement of building, they seemed to believe, is the development of financial terms which will bring into the ranks of home owners those whose means do not allow them to enter now. Of equal importance, they pointed out, is the development of house plans which will give a maximum of modern comfort and convenience at a minimum expense.

"The most important part of a home," said Arthur A. Allen of New York, "is the bathroom. The second most important part is the kitchen. The third most important is the living room. Houses should be built around these three ideas; if they are, the people will buy and build as never before."

Security Price Gains Marked Since April

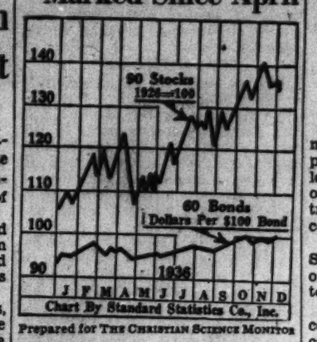

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The courses of stock and bond prices so far this year, as measured by the Standard Statistics Company indexes, are traced on the accompanying chart.

Hudson, Terraplane Sales At 8-Year Top for Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Volume of Hudson and Terraplane is highest for any corresponding period in eight years, according to William R. Tracy, vice-president in charge of sales of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

"During the month of November our retail sales totaled 8300 cars," stated Mr. Tracy. "This represents a gain of 99 per cent over October of this year and a gain of 30 per cent over November of last year.

"For the first week in December sales were not only greater than for any corresponding week since 1928, but were higher in volume than since June of this year. The week ended Dec. 5 was the ninth successive week to show a gain in retail sales.

Recapitalization Plan Abandoned

NEW YORK—Henry McAdoo, president of U. S. Leather Co., announced the company's proposed recapitalization plan had been abandoned. A special meeting of shareholders called to act on the proposals was adjourned sine die when the plan failed to obtain two-thirds approval.

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Court Is Asked To Rule On Gold Bullion Contract

WASHINGTON (AP) — A government spokesman has asked the Supreme Court to rule that the 1933 legislation prohibiting payment of obligations in gold applied to contracts for gold bullion as well as for coin.

"Otherwise," Solicitor General Stanley Reed contended, "the power of Congress over the monetary system would be frustrated."

He spoke as a "friend of the court" after the tribunal had heard conflicting views from two Boston attorneys—Bentley Wirt Warren, representing the Holyoke, Mass., Water Power Company, and Charles P. Curtis Jr., appearing for the American Writing Paper Company of Massachusetts.

Warren contended the "gold clause" resolution was unconstitutional if applied to contracts for bullion payment, because that "bears no relation to the power of Congress over the currency."

The arguments were on an appeal by the Holyoke company from a ruling by lower courts that contracts for gold bullion or its equivalent in currency could be paid off at their face value in present-day devalued currency.

The Holyoke company is seeking to collect an additional $28,874 from the Writing Paper company on contracts negotiated 44 years ago for water-power rights on the Connecticut river.

Justices McReynolds and Sutherland questioned Curtis as to whether the contracts were for delivery of gold as a commodity or payment in the equivalent value of currency.

"Isn't it fair to say that this lessor saw he might be ruined if there was inflation," inquired McReynolds. "Wasn't it protection he was after?"

"I doubt whether the parties had inm ind to guard against a situation where there was no gold available," Curtis responded. Both justices asked if a contract for a specific amount of gold bullion would not be a commodity contract. Curtis replied it would if no other circumstances were involved, but that the contracts at issue were for "gold value" and not bullion.

F. L. Jacobs Company

Net profit of F. L. Jacobs Company, including its recently merged subsidiaries Grand Rapids Metalcraft Corporation and Anderson Manufacturing Co. for the nine months to Sept. 30 totaled $355,957, equal to $1.15 each on 308,825 shares.

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Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

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Grove Hall Savings Bank	Dec. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
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Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 11
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North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 11

If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Cities Hear How to Prevent Old Building Boom Abuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—With a housing shortage in prospect after five years of almost no building, leaders in the housing and real estate fields are considering what cities can do to avoid repeating the mistakes of the boom period that followed the World War.

Can "jerrybuilding" be prevented this time? Can overbuilding for the well-to-do and underbuilding for the lower-income groups be avoided? Can would-be home owners be protected from making unsound investments?

"Yes, if—" appears to be the answer of such groups as the National Association of Housing Officials and the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The "if" as they see it involves a number of factors.

Investigating Actual Needs

If—cities take a better stock of their actual building needs, for one thing. In the past, little was known about the nature of a housing shortage when it occurred. As a member of the Housing Officials staff here observed, every citizen can avail himself of government weather reports every day, but few cities in the past have had any precise idea of what economic groups within their borders needed additional living quarters at any particular time.

Surveys have been made, but by the time authorities got around to using them they were likely to be out of date. One reason investors so often put their money into the kind of building that causes oversupply, it is said, is that they simply do not know the facts.

Of late, a number of agencies have begun to organize to supply these data.

Check by Mail Carriers

Local real estate boards in cooperation with the United States Post Office Department have arranged for reports in many cities, their national association here states. Mail carriers, who visit all of a city's neighborhoods each day, are better able than any other group to report on house vacancies. It has been found possible to tabulate this information for the use of people with money to invest in building. The real estate association urges that wider use be made of this resource.

Other agencies have sprung up in the last few years to help supply facts on the housing situation. Such federal officers as those of the HOLC, FHA and RA, and state and local housing officials, are all engaged in gathering information useful in determining the actual housing needs of the communities.

Need for Co-ordination

The great need now, as Coleman Woodbury, director of the National Association of Housing Officials, sees it, is for all these agencies, public and private, to co-ordinate their efforts. Thus one of the "ifs" he puts down as a condition of sounder building is, "If an integrated program is developed among official federal, state, and local housing agencies and private building enterprise."

Over-building, and over-expansion of cities through unjustified subdivision exploitation, are regarded as undesirable alike by the real estate people and the housing group. The former look upon these phenomena as damaging to business, since slump follows over-production; the latter deplore their anti-social effects, foreclosures, unemployment, even though it might seem that an abundance of houses in any class group would tend to solve the housing problem.

Minimizing Abuses

"Providing acceptable low-rent housing by overbuilding in the more expensive dwelling class and handing down the older accommodations to the poorer families," said Mr. Woodbury, "will work even less effectively now than formerly."

But, he adds, if cities address themselves at once to the situation, before it gets acute, and make the most of the instruments they have, they will be able to anticipate and minimize such abuses.

Some of these controlling instruments are old, some new. Among the old are the police powers of the city, which impose restrictions on the use of land and on forms of building construction for the common good. Building codes can be used to check jerrybuilding; a zoning ordinance can compel orderly growth; requirements for subdivision registration can prevent irresponsible developments. But at present, all of these controls in most cities need modernizing, for ordinances tend to become out of tune with conditions if not revised, say housing authorities.

Approves Credit Check

Most effective of all building controls is a comparatively new one, according to Edmond H. Hoben, assistant director of the Association of Housing Officials. This is financial control.

"Few people have enough cash to finance their building enterprises," says Mr. Hoben. "If money is easy to borrow, if interest rates are low and few questions asked, then we may expect to see houses built for speculation which do not meet the requirements of good housing."

A check on too easy lending he finds in the workings of FHA guaranteed mortgage loans. Before the FHA undertakes to insure a loan, its appraisers scrutinize the proposed building project from every angle to determine the soundness of the investment. By refusing insurance in cases which look doubtful, the government agency exerts a restraining on building.

New Laws Needed

So far so good, say the real estate and housing people, but they note that the coming Congress will have to pass new legislation if this agency is to be continued. The National Association of Real Estate Boards is urging broadening of the act to make all types of home mortgages eligible for insurance. Legislation to continue and expand the usefulness of the Home Loan Bank is also sought. But what about the slum dweller in the event of a housing shortage and a consequent building boom? In the past, new construction has not been for him. Even in periods of overbuilding, he has had to take the "cast-off" housing of his more prosperous brothers and probably double up in it.

Has Good Effects

The Federal Housing program, it is generally recognized, has not gone very far to clear slums but it has awakened communities to the need for state and local government action. In the last three years, 13 states have passed laws establishing boards to regulate limited dividend housing corporations, bringing the total to 14.

In the same period, 22 states set up authorities allowing municipal or state governments to participate directly in housing. When the impending housing shortage makes itself felt so that it becomes evident that sub-standard houses cannot be torn down without providing some place for their dwellers to go, then cities and states will feel pressure for the use of their new low-cost housing machinery, it is hoped by housing officials.

Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

economist, Lewis L. Lorwin is chairman, George Soule, vice-chairman, and David Cushman Coyle on the board of trustees. The association has a field representative and publishes a magazine, Plan Age. The association has made considerable advances in membership in its two-year career.

Freedom vs. Security

The association, like other sponsors of the movement, asserts that there is nothing irreconcilable between freedom and security. It seeks the material benefits of large-scale planning under democratic auspices, without the loss of individual liberty found under dictatorships which have thus far chiefly represented the idea of a "planned state."

Russell Van Nest Black, consultant of the state planning board of New Jersey, in reviewing recently the work of the 47 different state planning boards, points out that their work is too recent to permit a fair appraisal, and adds:

"In few, if any instances, has state planning become at all firmly established as a permanent and operative arm of state government.

"It remains, however, that the current movement in state planning, coupled closely as it is with present national planning efforts, represents superficially at least the most rapid and most remarkable advance in planning that this country has ever seen."

One of the difficulties in the way of planning, is to find adequately trained planners. To remedy this latter effect, according to Walter H. Blucher, the American Society of Planning Officials has been formed. Mr. Blucher is executive director of this group. The American City Planning Institute now has 125 members, and is working on plans in conjunction with colleges for professional training.

Berry

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of its membership. It calls for provisions under which codes of fair competition would again regulate trade practices.

To Help the Little Man

But they should be so drafted this time as to protect to the fullest the "little man" instead of aiding monopoly, as they did sometimes under NRA, according to the recommendations of the council.

Just how this objective would be achieved was not made altogether clear. There were apparent contradictions in some of the resolutions adopted. One endorsed and offered suggestions for securing stricter enforcement of the antitrust laws, whereas another would have renewed immunity from them for groups operating under codes of fair competition. But such discrepancies were left for resolution to the legislative drafting committee now charged with devising detailed bills to accomplish the objectives stated by the council.

A prominent feature of the resolutions called for loans by some federally guaranteed institution to small enterprise. It might be the RFC, or some new banking system, but the purpose was made clear that the Government should by some means make credit easier for the "little man," as it has already made it easier for big enterprise through the RFC.

Some of Restrictions

Inserted carefully into fair practice codes would be inhibitions against "loss-leader" selling, a device which is popularly supposed to be one of the practices of big merchandisers most damaging to the independent retailer.

Carefully integrated in this somewhat generalized program for small enterprise were all the benefits labor enjoyed under the original NRA, including guaranty of collective bargaining, abolishing of child labor, minimum wages and restrictions against excessive hours of work.

The final actions of the council were followed by a radio address by Major Berry in which he acknowledged the purported hostility to him of the sections of business and industry which failed to attend his council's conference. He went on to offer his own withdrawal from the post of co-ordinator of co-operation if it would bring the recalcitrant groups into the fold.

But he indicated his own doubts as to whether his personal withdrawal would resolve the problem, stating:

Some Who Wouldn't Join

"Of course I fully understand that there are those who previously declined to join us because they disliked the President and also because they disliked representation of organized labor. I realize that. They had nothing against me. I was a nice, kindly sort of person. I went through the NRA and tried to compose their differences and help them. They disliked the President and they disliked organized labor.

"No, they don't dislike the President, if we are to read the newspapers. They want to co-operate. But in order to co-operate with the Federal Government the President must get himself a new co-ordinator."

He then declared his willingness to withdraw, but his subordinates indicated that there had been no response to the offer from any member of the council and implied that there would certainly be no early action along any such line. On the contrary, Major Berry is expected to push ahead with his efforts to bring labor and employer together under his guidance and get them jointly behind a program of legislation which will in many respects re-establish features of the old NRA.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

A bill ratifying the abdication of King Edward and the accession of King George VI has been passed.

Promptly the legislation was rushed to the plain home of Governor General Donal Buckley in Dublin. He straightway signed these measures, which, among other things, abolish the office he holds.

The King in this new legislation is accorded authority to act in reference to certain appointments and trade treaties much as he is in the case of all the coequal Dominions.

Unemployment—Industry Reports Decrease

The number of unemployed workers in the country decreased 3.4 per cent to 8,673,000 in October, the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization maintained by large industrial corporations, reported today, according to the Associated Press.

Employment of all types in the United States in October totaled 44,100,000 workers, an increase of 360,000, or 0.8 per cent over September, and 2,606,000, or 6.3 per cent above October, 1935, the report added.

The increase in the number of employed workers was larger than the decrease in the number of unemployed, because of the addition of new workers to the labor force, it was explained.

Coal—Study of 'Bootleg' Trade Planned

Governor Earle of Pennsylvania will make a three-day tour of inspection of the "bootleg" coal mines of Schuylkill, Northumberland, Carbon and Columbia counties. He leaves Dec. 21, taking coal experts and other state officials with him. He will gather first hand information himself, but may also send a commission into the area for another study, all in order that there may be the fullest data from which to draw remedial legislation at the next session of the Legislature.

A provocative, explosive and entrenched problem is the "bootleg" coal industry of Pennsylvania. There are some 15,000 men and boys working steadily in mining and selling coal from the property of closed-down private mines. About 6000 are occupied in trucking it to market. More than 5,000,000 tons will be "bootlegged" this year—10 per cent of the entire production to be sold at undermarket prices.

The operators want their property back—they want Governor Earle to act in their behalf. The Governor refuses to send troops in, he has called it a county problem; he has also said that the only ultimate solution may be nationalization of the mines.

N. E. Farm-Leaders Confer on Program For Soil-Building

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Farmers' representatives from five New England states concluded conferences today with Department of Agriculture officials on the 1937 soil building program. They said details of the program would be announced in January or February after they studied more closely proposals made in the three-day session here.

Representatives from Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut discussed uniformity of rates proposed in their respective sections and planned for election of next year's representatives under the community system, adopted this year for the first time by northeastern states.

Formerly state organizations had supervised the program.

Representatives at the conference were:

Maine: State Executive Officer A. K. Gardner.

Vermont: State Executive Officer H. W. Sewell.

Massachusetts: State Executive Officer S. R. Parker and State Committeeman T. L. Warner.

Connecticut: State Executive Officer W. S. Middaugh and State Committee Chairman John Lyman.

New Hampshire: State Executive Officer Earl P. Robinson, Committeemen A. H. Brown and P. E. Sargeant.

British Rails Stick to Steam To Hold Big Tonnage in Coal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Continued use of steam locomotives on British railways in face of the successful advance of the Diesel engine on high speed runs in other countries is now revealed to be largely a matter of policy.

Queries to high officials of British railway companies bring the answer that, while the companies' experts are keeping an open mind on questions of capabilities of Diesel locomotives versus steam, it is at present better policy for the railways to use coal, as the coal producers are the railways best customers.

Diesel-steam discussions have been brought to the fore once more following record runs by a London, Midland & Scottish Railway test train, powered by steam, from London to Glasgow and back.

Pulling seven light coaches, the L. M. S. locomotive, Princess Elizabeth, made the 401½-mile journey to Glasgow in 5 hours 53 minutes, averaging 68.2 miles an hour, and returned the next day to London in five hours 44 minutes, at an average speed of 70 miles per hour.

The second run is claimed here as a world's record for steam trains, being the longest and fastest non-stop run ever made under steam by one.

Mark of 1895 Broken

The record the train beat was set up in 1895. In that year the Royal Scot express made Edinburgh from London, 392 miles away, in 6 hours 18 minutes. This was during the days of freak trains run by two competing routes to Scotland in an attempt to snatch the greater part of the traffic.

About the only person disappointed in the new record run is Driver Tom Clarke, who complained at the finish that he was never allowed to let the Princess Elizabeth above 95 miles an hour.

This test run is expected here to be a herald of a new speed competition between the London and North Eastern and the L. M. S. The L. N. E. R. Silver Jubilee train runs a regular trip from London to Darlington, 232 miles, at an average speed of 70 miles an hour.

Diesel Speeds Are Faster

Although the new record has been much publicized in Britain, newspapers make no mention of Diesel train records. It seems to be forgotten that the 10 fastest regular services in the world are run by Diesel trains of the German State Railways, and that two years ago the Burlington Zephyr, in the United States, made a non-stop run of 1015 miles at an average speed of 77.6 miles per hour, beating the long-distance speed record previously held by the British Royal Scot with 58 miles per hour over 400 miles, 23 miles per hour for the same distance.

Monitor investigations show that the question of Diesel locomotive performance is considered "a very delicate one" by the British railways.

Locomotive experts are watching the progress made in Diesel design and performance and have introduced Diesel rail-cars on several lessimportant routes.

First Costs Higher

"There are several reasons why British railways do not introduce streamlined Diesel expresses on their main lines," a railway official told the Monitor. "In the first place the capital cost appears to be higher. In the second place steam seems well able to hold its own, well enough, in fact, to make it unnecessary to run Diesel-engined trains.

"One of the great problems in England is that heavy express trains have to be pulled at high speeds over routes which incur fairly steep gradients. We find that the steam locomotive is every bit as useful in maintaining high averages under these conditions as any Diesel train."

Would Disarrange Schedules

Another point of view was put to the interviewer by a traffic expert of the Great Western Railway.

"We could run faster trains," he declared, "but it really is not worth the cost. To accelerate one main service on our line, and on any lines in Britain, means alterations in hundreds of other train schedules.

"It means holding up goods and passenger trains of less importance at several points, perhaps, or completely remodeling schedules over a large area. Our railways are really too cramped to make high-speed trains, carrying small loads, worth while."

Florida Flowers on View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 12—The introduction to Florida's subtropical flora—poinsettia, bougainvillea, hibiscus and many other varieties—is easily made at the Miami Biltmore, where an outdoor conservatory displays many rare plants and shrubs, with others being exhibited throughout the year in the patio of the country club, designed in the spirit of an old-world Spanish villa.

Chiang Kai-Shek

(Continued from Page 1)

Chiang in the capital because it was recognized that he must in effect make many decisions, whether he were technically in the decisive office or not. That situation still prevails.

But the Chinese feel that even though it be tacitly recognized that General Chiang is the strongest man in sight, he is still no outright dictator and in any event it is his privilege, and that of his fellow countrymen, to have someone else handle the direct negotiations with any foreign power. The Chinese appear to feel that clarification of such points is one of the several important phases of convincing Japan and other nations that China has generally modernized and grown up.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Queen Mary	Dec. 16	Southampton	Dec. 21	Dec. 15, 6:00 pm	Dec. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 23, 6:00 pm	Dec. 23, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Dec. 16	Dec. 13, 6:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm
Chichibu Maru	San Francisco	Dec. 24	Dec. 18, 6:00 pm	Dec. 16, 7:30 pm

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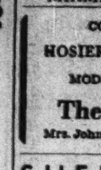

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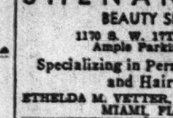

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Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 3-4836

MIAMI BEACH

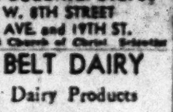
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Miami Beach, Fla. Ph. 53822 101 Alton Rd.

ROSE BRIER
KIDDIE SHOPPE
934 Lincoln Rd. Miami Beach, Fla.
Invites your early inspection for Christmas gifts. Reasonable prices.

ORLANDO

ORLANDO
STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176
West Concord near



343 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

CLARENCE BROWN, INC.
"Things Men Wear"
Orlando, Fla. Phone 4152

PHONE 5626
Grade A Raw Milk
How-Ann Dairy
Jersey Herd

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
of Distinction
at DICKSON IVES
PHONE 7207 NO. 9 AUTREY ARCADE

FRED KAGI
Your Hair Dresser
ORLANDO
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO
FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

Orlando & Winter Park
RENTAL BUREAU
Complete Real Estate Service
Inquiries cordially invited
NOBLE SMITH Realtor
312 No. Orange Ave. Orlando

SARASOTA

Established 1915
Frank Maltby Shoe Shop
Wilbur Loon Shoes
Correct Fitting a Specialty
Shoe Polishes Repairing
520 Main Street

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern Department Store
Distinctive
Resort Apparel
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Fourth Floor

WILLSON-CHASE
JOE DEW, Manager

"We Fix 'Em Quick"
Riteway Shu-Fixry
Shoes Rebuilt
and Repaired
R. I. LEAVENGOOD, Prop.
352 Central Avenue

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

419 18T AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty
Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 5670
Under same Management.

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
Serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
118 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 63811—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

ERMEE
"The most elaborate shop on the West Coast"
DRESSES, SPORT, FORMAL; BEACHWEAR
Lucien Lelong Perfumes
Alexandre De Markoff Toiletries
FLORIDA THEATRE BUILDING

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7821 A. B. Chase, Owner

SCHULTZ INC.
Thirty-five years in St. Petersburg
"Clothes of Character for Misses and Women"
Lingerie, Hose, Hand Bags
for Holiday Season
334 FIRST AVENUE, NORTH—OPPOSITE WILLIAMS PARK

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

DANIEL GREEN
LEISURE *Footwear* FORMAL
AND THE FAMOUS "COMFYS"
Look for the name on the sole
TILLINGHAST, Inc.
421 CENTRAL AVENUE

Suwanee Hotel Beauty Shop
Complete
Beauty Service

Expert operators
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
122 5th St. N. Phone 6606

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE
and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan—
The Golden Rule Tel. 5701

Bring or Send Me
Your Fountain Pen to Be
Renewed
Inspect and adjust.
Thoroughly clean.
Provide and insert new rubber sac. 50c
Gifts Novelties Perfumes
ART'S PEN SERVICE
Central Avenue Entrance, Florida Arcade

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

Bring or Send Me
Your Fountain Pen to Be
Renewed
Inspect and adjust.
Thoroughly clean.
Provide and insert new rubber sac. 50¢
Gifts Novelties Perfumes
ART'S PEN SERVICE
Central Avenue Entrance, Florida Arcade

TAMPA

JUBILEE
SAVINGS
That Set New
Records for
Value-Giving
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners · Laundry
Dyers · Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS
BROTHERS
for
FASHION
LEADERSHIP

UNIVERSAL
CLEANING
& LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

The Ritenour Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, *Managers*
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 EACK STREET

Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA STOCK
FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4963 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Darling
DEPARTMENT STORE
505 Franklin St.
A Complete Department Store for Women

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Tampa, Florida

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach
and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete
Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Fairbanks-Morse
Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 6804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
First & Olive Streets Phone 4000

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN
PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

B.D. COLE
Telephone
4117
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

Juhler's
Vanity Fair and Kicherpick
Silk Underwear
Gold Stripe and Gordon
Silk Stockings

FREDERICK
&
ANDERSON Inc.
MEN'S WEAR WINTER HAVEN

PUBLIX
FOOD STORE

WINTER PARK

Why fight the rigors of a northern winter when Winter Park is less than thirty hours from Boston. Rentals and Sales in Town and Country.
WINSLOW & WESTON
Realtors
WINTER PARK FLORIDA

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 8671
8 A. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's
DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

RADIO SERVICE
Electrical Appliances Repaired
GARVIN ELECTRIC CO.
69 Forsyth St., N. W. Walnut 2290

FLOWERS
AND PLANTS
For Every Occasion
We Deliver
CALL RA. 7931
MANRY'S Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON
Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

HOWARD PATTILLO
INSURANCE AGENCY
1866—70th Anniversary—1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE
FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
3 PEACHTREE WA. 0908

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH
SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
236 Peachtree Street

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4784-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

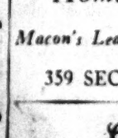
A. G. RHODES & SON
Complete
Home Furnishers
Macon's Leading Furniture Store
359 SECOND STREET

Crescent
LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

Macon Shoe Co
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men
GIFT HEADQUARTERS
For Men, Women, Boys and Girls
at the
Old Reliable Empire Store
Burden, Smith & Co.

Nutting Floral Co
Flowers for All Occasions
PHONE 1776 171 COTTON AVE.



MARY ANN
BEAUTY
SHOP
620½ CHERRY ST. PHONE 3317

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville
Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 128

Auto sense is as essential to safe driving as horse sense.
John F. Schley Agency
GENERAL INSURANCE
Tel. 2108

COAL
CAROLINA COAL
AND ICE CO.
PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

The Kay Jewelry Co.
presents these new—
Bulova Watches
as a Christmas Gift Suggestion.
These watches can be purchased on the Kay Convenient Payment Plan—10% down and 10% each month.

Bulova "Miss America"—$34.75
A smart and dependable new Baguette.
$2.47 down and $2.47 each month.

Bulova "Martha Washington"—$42.50
17 jewels—2 diamonds—yellow gold case.
$4.25 down and $4.25 each month.

Bulova "American Clipper"—$29.75
17 jewels—natural gold—leather strap.
$2.97 down and $2.97 each month.

Bulova "Treasurer"—$29.75
A thin curved narrow model—yellow gold.
$3.97 down and $3.97 each month.

Dial 6125 105 South Tryon Street

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

LOUIS G. RATCLIFF, Inc.
Flowers
Make Sunny Hours
431 SOUTH TRYON STREET
Telephone 4144

ECONOMY
PRINTING COMPANY
We do all kinds
of printing
"Satisfaction all ways and always"
Dial 8207 824 N. Caldwell Street

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for $12 or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 58, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 or Vester 92779
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler
(Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(C. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BONTWERKERY "DUINOORD"
SANDIG-LUDGEN
FURS — PELTERYEN
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
137 Laan v Meerdervoort Tel. 335231

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 854930 Giro 23578
v Weede van Dykveldstr. 71. 73. 75a

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330738 b. g. g. 394544

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dames Frisersalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 36361

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

Systrarna Hultgren A.-B.
Svenska Handarbeten & Garner
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 13
Swedish Fancy Work and Yarns

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

PERSSONS
Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 68,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 19
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32

Myrstedts Matthioma
WELL KNOWN LEADING
SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia
Holmblooms
NORRMALMSTORG
Shirts, Pyjamas and Underwear
to order and to measure.
A. B. FREDBERGS SKJORTATELJÉ
Hamngatan 26 — Tel. 11 24 20

ANTON LARSSON
Foto-Magasin
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing
Enlargements
Frames and Framing Work

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

SPIRA
The Leading Specialists in Ladies' Modern Materials
BASEL, Freiestrasse 42

MAGASIN DU
SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BLUMENHAUS
for Flowers, Plants,
Floral Tributes arranged
SCHÖPFLIN
Tel. 28.399 Streitgasse 3

DROGUERIE zum PHOENIX
Dornacherstrasse 183
Soap and Toilet Articles

GAUTSCHY KUHN A. G.
BAUMLEINGASSE 10
TRICOT-KLEIDER auf Maß
Erstklässige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Revisionen, Ordnen,
Nachtragen, Bilanzen
monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER, Gotthelfstr. 28,
TEL. 35.002 BOOKKEEPING

FRAU P. DICK
Ladies' Hats
Aeschenvorstadt 46

Schirme
(Umbrellas)
E. WEISS-BAENTELI
B. K. G. Marken
Spalenberg Ecke Nadelberg

E. KÜMMERLI
Elektrische Anlagen
Tellstrasse 1, Basel
(ELECTRICIAN)

FRUCHTE, DELIKATESSEN
& TOURISTPROVIANT
Kuhn-Bussinger
Gütterstrasse 187 Tel. 24.304
Prompte Hauslieferung *(Fruits, Provisions)*

Feldberg Droguerie
WALTER BLUM
Feldbergstrasse 71
TOILET ARTICLES

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEYER-MÜLLER
COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets
and Linoleum.

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
Kramgasse 19 Tel. 27.516

Bossart
Effingerstr. 7, Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale
of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
CHARCUTERIE FINE

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

The leading Department Store of Berne
Kaiser & Co. A. G. Berne
MARKTGASSE - AMTHAUSGASSE
Sports Articles and Children's Toys
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

TÜRLER
Bern Marktgasse 27
Zurich Paradeplatz
CHARCUTERIE FINE —BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER - MATHYS A. G.
31 Spitalgasse 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

Bächler AU DOCK
BERN - MARKTGASSE 43
The Shoe for Everybody

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

STUTZ
AUG. STUTZ
Buchbinderei, Einrahmungen
METZGERGASSE 52
(Bookbinding)

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

SCHAERER & CIE
MARKTGASSE 63
KNIVES, FORKS and SPOONS
Tafelgeräte

Plasterer and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Effingerstrasse 101 Tel. 31.521

PPP Radio
KRAMGASSE 54
JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. 34.281

BIEL

LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
47 BAHNHOFSTRASSE

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

Tschäppät
Au Menage Pratique
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

Molkerei A. Hauri
MILCHPRODUKTE
DAIRY
Gerberkäse
TEL. 44.78 PRIVAT 28.25

CONFISERIE - PATISSERIE
ERNEST SCHINDLER
Kalte und warme Pasteten
NIDAUGASSE TEL. 27.72
(Confectioner)

DERENDINGEN bei Solothurn

J. R. WYSS
Möbel- & Teppichgeschäft
Polsterwerkstätte
(House Furnishings, Upholstering)

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.446
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
MARY'S FLOWERS
2, Rue du Rhône
MARY DELAPIERRE
Flowers for All Occasions. Plants, Evergreens

AU DEVIDOIR
Opposite Christian Science Church
9 Boul. des Philosophes
Wool - Table-linen - Pottery - Gifts
TEL. 43.976

HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES
E. VAUCHER
19 RUE VERSONNEX
Grand assortment: Biscuits, Chocolats, Conserves de fruits et légumes.
SPECIALITÉS ANGLAISES

Vitrerie—Stores—Miroiterie
Pierre Loretti & Cie
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

M. LINDENMEYER, FILS
Ch. Vignerat, Succ.
15, Boulevard des Philosophes
GOODS MADE TO ORDER
Specialty of light desserts for dinners and parties.
Ice Cream. Iced Chocolate, etc.

SWITZERLAND

GENEVA (Continued)

Boulangerie - Patisserie
Frederic Petronio
RUE VALLIN 4
DEMANDEZ NOS SPECIALITES DE BISCUITS Petits Fours CAKES

LINGERIE, BONNETERIE TISSUS FANTAISIE
Grande Maison de Blanc
BUISSON-PAISANT
9, Rue de la Confédération
(WHITE GOODS)

Maison de Blanc
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGENE GOTTSCHALK
PUSTERIE 1
(Linen)

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Laundries, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 Rue du Marché and 15 Rue de Rive

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
ELECTRICITE
4, Place du Molard

W. DANZ
Jewellery—Silverware
Watches
GALERIES CENTRALES
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSER
Parfumerie
HENRI ANGERER
Rue de la Monnaie 1
First-Class Establishment
Tel. 45. 779

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822
(Drapery Store)

GANTS GLOVES
CEVEY
16 Corraterie 16
Large Assortment for Presents

POUR NOEL
Achetez vos Livres
à la LIBRAIRIE MURY
12 Bld. Georges-Favon
(BOOK STORE)

SALON DE COIFFURE
MAISON MATTHYS
5 Rue des Grottes
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING MANICURING
PALMOLIVE SOAP for sale Tel. 24.835.

INTERLAKEN

SEIDEN-GESCHÄFT
M. Tschudin
HOTEL SAVOY, JUNGFRAUSTRASSE
(Silks)

KUNSTHANDLUNG
G. WÄCKERLIN
CENTRALPLATZ
Geschenkartikel (Art Shop)

INTERLAKEN—Unterseen

MOLKEREI K. RYSER
MILCH - KÄSE
BUTTER - RAHM
Gerberkäse
Tel. 181 (Dairy)

LAUSANNE

CONSERVES—FRUITS—LEGUMES
Fresh fruit and vegetables received daily.
HENRI MÉGROZ
6, Grotte, 6 Tel. 25.949
Service à domicile

ARTISTIC HAND-KNITTING
STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES FERRARI & THIÉBAUD
Le Maupas 38 Tel 23439

CHAUSSURES Keller-Corboz
Rue Pichard 13
Grand Pont, 4
(Footwear)

MATTEN—Interlaken

Konditorei—Tea Room
Groceries - Provisions for Tourists
MAX WIRZ

MONTREUX

LIBRARY — STATIONERY
Views and photographs of Montreux
Swiss Calendars English Books
MILLES, DESCOMBES & TISSOT
Librairie Française Ave. du Kursaal 15.

BAZAR DE MONTREUX
Mme. C. GLOHR
Wood Carvings, Toys, Leather Goods
Av. du Kursaal 15. Tel. 63.15?

MÜRREN

Bakery
Jb. Morel, Mürren
GROCERIES
CHEESE and BUTTER

Magasin M. GERTSCH
All Kinds of Wools and Knitted Sports Articles

ERNST von ALLMEN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Montana House Tel. 4634

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to show even one of the smallest purchases that results in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase seems to help to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertisement.

SWITZERLAND

NEUCHATEL

Buy your Christmas Presents from
DELACHAUX & NIESTLÉ S. A.
Stationery and Bookshop
Rue de l'Hôpital.

"AU TIGRE ROYAL"
A. MORITZ - PIGUET
Furs of All Kinds
FUR COATS
Rue de l'Hôpital

GUYE-ROSSELET fils
rue de la Treille 5
Maroquinerie, Parapluies, Articles de voyage, réparations.
Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs.

Boulangerie—Pâtisserie
BAKER—CONFECTIONER
OTTO WEBER
FAUBOURG DE L'HOPITAL 15
Taillaules—Tresses—Tourtes
Chocolats

CH. HÄNI confiseur
Rue de l'Hôpital, Neuchâtel
vous offre ses fines spécialités, ses gateaux délicieux, ses chocolats si appréciés.
(Cakes, Chocolates)

ZURICH

JELMOLI
Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

FORSTER & CO.
Theaterstrasse 12, b. Corso
CARPETS, LINOLEUM
Material for Curtains and Furnitures

Grands Coiffeur-Salons
FÜR DAMEN UND HERREN
Spezialist Wasserwellen, Ondulation, Haarfärben
14 KABINEN
K. Lips, Sihlstrasse 33, im Glockenhof
(Hairdresser) Tel. 36.945

CORRODI & GEHRING
Tuch und Massgeschäft
EFFRETIKON b/Zürich
Sämtliche Bekleidungsartikel für Herren und Damen, eigene Herrenschneiderei im Hause.
(MATERIALS AND TAILOR-MADES)

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA ROOM
Uraniastrasse-Lintheschergasse

AD. BRUNNER Watchmaker
Niederdorfstrasse 27/Ecke Mühlegasse
Sells Finest Swiss Watches.
Clocks—Repairs
Jewellery - Bijouterie. Tel. 28.406

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

Coloring in 'Garden of Allah' Shows Artistry and Restraint

Adventure in Manhattan (Columbia)—There is just a sufficient dash of oddity running through its series of impossible events to make this a program mystery comedy of the sprightlier sort. Cocksure criminologist reporter becomes the butt of a practical joke by his colleagues but he pays back in good measure and wins the girl into the bargain. Joel McCrea, Jean Arthur, Reginald Owen.—Adults and young people.

Garden of Allah (United Artists)—Director Richard Boleslawski has called for restraint from players and technicians in this technicolor film from the novel about a monk who finds only remorse when he breaks his vows. New, rich color tones and superior acting compensate for a dated story. Marlene Dietrich, Charles Boyer, Basil Rathbone, C. Aubrey Smith, Tilly Losch, Joseph Schildkraudt—Adults and young people.

Hideaway Girl (Paramount)—Noisy comedy-melodrama nonsense with a song here and there to fill out 60 minutes. Girl falsely accused of necklace theft poses as wife of wealthy young man and the result, after many complications, is real wedding bells. Shirley Ross, Martha Raye, Robert Cummings, Monroe Owsley—Family.

Jungle Princess (Paramount)—This gives Dorothy Lamour a pleasant enough introduction to the film public, but it doesn't do the jungle or our credibility much justice. Miss Lamour is a female Tarzan with a tiger for a playmate who rescues a lost white explorer. Patent thrills and a rather indifferent story. Ray Milland, Akim Tamiroff, Lynne Overman.—Adults and young people.

The Man I Marry (Universal)—Would-be playwright who resents women's interference invades an abandoned Connecticut farmhouse where he hopes to work in peace. Arrives the owner's niece who secretly converts the young man's tragedy into a musical comedy, gets her uncle-producer to stage it, wins first the disdain and ultimately the love of the writer. Of such stuff and nonsense are film romances concocted. Two drunken newspaper men contribute most of the laughs. Michael Whalen, Doris Nolan, Nigel Bruce, Cliff Edwards, "Skeets" Gallagher—Adults.

Tarzan Escapes (Metro)—A treat for Tarzan fans. It has everything — the crafty Englishman who wants to cage Tarzan, the kind, funny Englishman who doesn't, jungle fights, swinging through the trees, swimming under the water; ferocious jungle tribes. In fact, there's nothing new but the gadgets which include a fan and a one-elephant power elevator. Good entertainment if you like jungle pictures. Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan, John Buckler, Benita Hume, Herbert Mundin.—Adults and young people.

Winterset (RKO)—A finely wrought film from the significant play by Maxwell Anderson, although dramatic strength has been sacrificed to give a Hollywood happy ending. Burgess Meredith, Margo, Eduardo Ciannelli, Paul Guilfoyle, Maurice Moscovitch, Stanley Ridges—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Love on the Run," "Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Dimples."

Young People and Adults: "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

This cryptogram is submitted by a London, Eng., reader. It is a quotation by Henry Sloane Coffin, but hardly applies to the Monitor:

"ASCDSEFGH FC EICC KCKSE GLSM FMGINAPGH, SMP GLIAITQAI DQRRSMPC GLI LISPEFMIC."

2. Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing TEAR to MEND in 4 moves.

3. What Part of the Trip?

A man wished to drive 364 miles in 2 days. If he drove 210 miles the first day, what part of the trip, expressed in decimals, must he drive the second day?

4. Rebus

Here is a rebus from a recent issue of the Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League. An 8-letter word is represented, and the lines below give a clue:

TPPOS

So trivial Webster gives them no heed—
Standard avers "Small matters indeed."

5. Composers and Compositions

A Clarks, Louisiana, reader shares this opportunity to become better acquainted with famous composers and some of their compositions. As usual, the first has been checked for you:

1	Minuet in G.	Schumann	
2	Serenade	Dvořák	
3	Largo	Beethoven	✓
4	Traumerei	Berlin	
5	Spring Song	Rubinstein	
6	Melodie in F	Grieg	
7	Butterfly	Handel	
8	Humoresque	MacDowell	
9	Buona Notte	Mendelssohn	
10	To a Wild Rose	Schubert	

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 21 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 24

II. Dedication of Jerusalem: Lift Up Your Heads, O Ye Gates!

(A Psalm of the Golden Age of Poetry, About 1100-950 B. C.)

Lift up your heads, O ye gates;
And be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors.

As the procession of those carrying the Ark advanced from the home of Obed-edom on its way to the dedication in the new capital city of Jerusalem, the marchers reached the foot of the hill leading up to this ancient heathen fortress which was about to become the "hill of the Lord." The procedure of the day was all based on military form—that of a city summoned to receive a conqueror.

The people were divided into two groups. One group was upon the ramparts, the other below at the foot of the hill.

The advancing procession pauses and asks: Who is worthy to take part in this sacred inauguration? "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord?"

And then the second chorus group upon the ramparts answers to give the requirements of those who are worthy "to ascend."

With great solemnity, the procession comes up to the very gates of the ancient stronghold—"ye everlasting doors."

In a paean of victory, the first chorus chants:

Lift up your heads, O ye gates . . .
And the King of glory shall come in.

Accepting the challenge, the choir on the ramparts asks: "Who is this King of glory?"

But it is not enough that the King of glory be the Lord, "mighty in battle." The demand is repeated; and only then are the doors thrown open to the "Lord of hosts"—to him alone can the gates be opened!

It is significant of the character of David, that although he had but just conquered a great and ancient city, and had every cause to be proclaimed a great monarch, not one breath of personal glory marred the perfect background of this great celebration; not one word about King David himself.

Who has not thrilled to the pageantry of this great moment in the dedication of David's city? Who has not felt the perfect analogy in the opening of the ancient gates to the entrance of Truth into human consciousness and the full realization of the Lord of spiritual hosts?

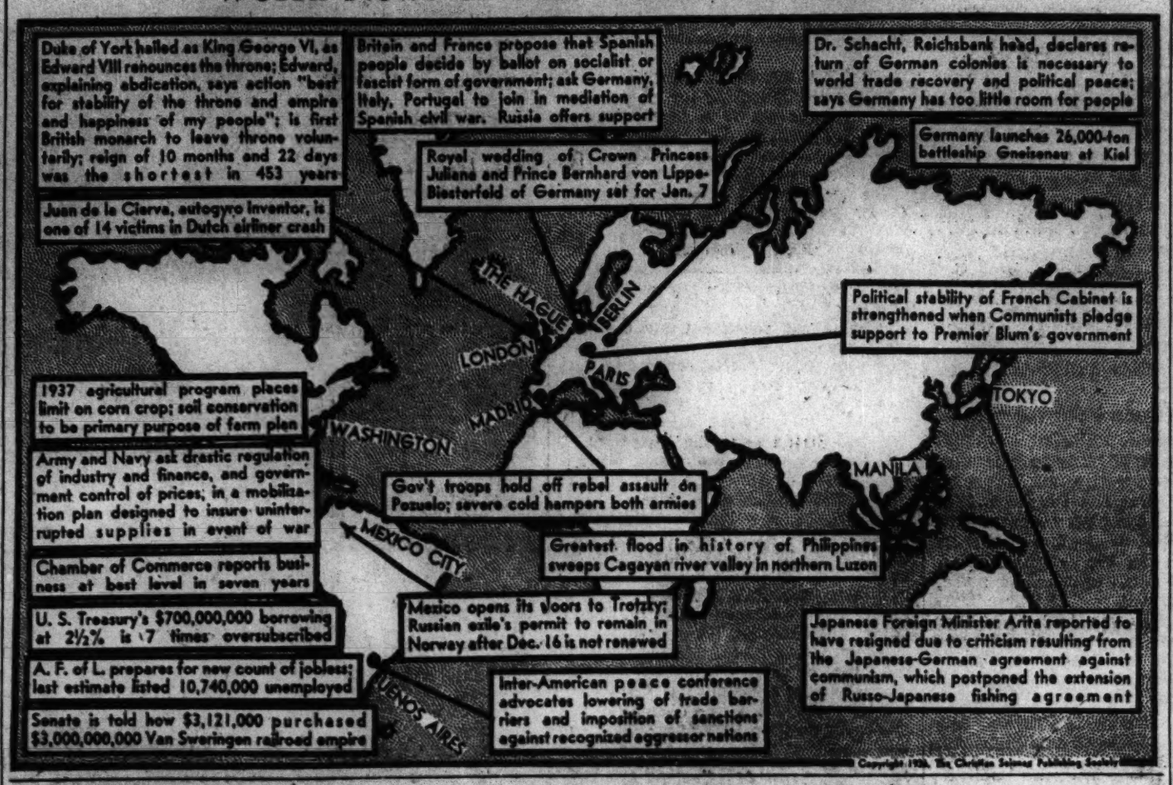
Lift up your heads, O ye gates;
Even lift them up, ye everlasting doors.

Bible Arithmetic No. 28

(Answer)

Solution: 4 (east—see Matt. 2:1) plus 4 (star—Matt. 2:2) is 8; multiplied by 5 (myrrh—Matt. 2:11) is 40; divided by 5 (Egypt—Matt. 2:13) is 8; minus 8 (Nazareth—Matt. 2:19-23) is 0.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Duke of York hailed as King George VI, as Edward VIII renounces the throne; Edward, explaining abdication, says action "best for stability of the throne and empire and happiness of my people"; is first British monarch to leave throne voluntarily; reign of 10 months and 22 days was the shortest in 453 years
Britain and France propose that Spanish people decide by ballot on socialist or fascist form of government; ask Germany, Italy, Portugal to join in mediation of Spanish civil war. Russia offers support
Dr. Schacht, Reichsbank head, declares return of German colonies is necessary to world trade recovery and political peace; says Germany has too little room for people
Germany launches 26,000-ton battleship Gneisenau at Kiel
Royal wedding of Crown Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard von Lippe-Biesterfeld of Germany set for Jan. 7
Juan de la Cierva, autogyro inventor, is one of 14 victims in Dutch airliner crash
THE HAGUE
BERLIN
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
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TOKYO
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Political stability of French Cabinet is strengthened when Communists pledge support to Premier Blum's government
1937 agricultural program places limit on corn crop; soil conservation to be primary purpose of farm plan
Army and Navy ask drastic regulation of industry and finance, and government control of prices; in a mobilization plan designed to insure uninterrupted supplies in event of war
Gov't troops hold off rebel assault on Pozuelo; severe cold hampers both armies
Greatest flood in history of Philippines sweeps Cagayan river valley in northern Luzon
Chamber of Commerce reports business at best level in seven years
U. S. Treasury's $700,000,000 borrowing at 2½% is 7 times oversubscribed
Mexico opens its doors to Trotzky; Russian exile's permit to remain in Norway after Dec. 16 is not renewed
Japanese Foreign Minister Arita reported to have resigned due to criticism resulting from the Japanese-German agreement against communism, which postponed the extension of Russo-Japanese fishing agreement
A. F. of L. prepares for new count of jobless; last estimate listed 10,740,000 unemployed
Inter-American peace conference advocates lowering of trade barriers and imposition of sanctions against recognized aggressor nations
Senate is told how $3,121,000 purchased $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen railroad empire

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sabinal, Texas.

LITTLE BILL and a friend had been taken to spend the day in the lovely park of a near-by city. The boys spent a couple of happy hours shooting down the giant slides, seeing which could swing the higher, testing their strength in chinning the iron bars, and riding on the miniature train.

Tired of play at last, they went on to the zoo and the museum, where nearly four more hours sped by. It was then time to turn homeward; so Bill said, "Please go by the play park. I want to get my cap."

"Oh," replied one of his hosts, "I am afraid there won't be any use to go by, for surely someone has picked up that good-looking new cap long ago. I am so sorry you forgot it."

"I remember just where I left it. It is on that seat by the sandpile, and I am sure it is still there," persisted Bill.

Just to please the boy the party went to the playground, where crowds of people had been using the free recreation center all day long. But Bill was right. He found his cap exactly where he had left it.

O, for the faith of a child!

Pardonable Pride

If a man has a right to be proud of anything, it is of a good action done as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.—*Sterne.*

Quotation for Today

LET us all be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume this dark disguise.

—LONGFELLOW

In Lighter Vein

But He Has Endurance

Caller: "And how is your little boy getting on with his drumming lessons?"

Proud Mother: "Splendidly! The only thing he doesn't quite get is the rhythm."

Mixed Up

"Did you mark that place where the fishing was so good?

"Yes, I put an X on the side of the boat."

"That's silly. What if we should get another boat?"—Grit.

In the Editor's Office

"'Cold embers!' Did you ever hear of cold embers?"

"Sure, November and December!"

Hm-m!

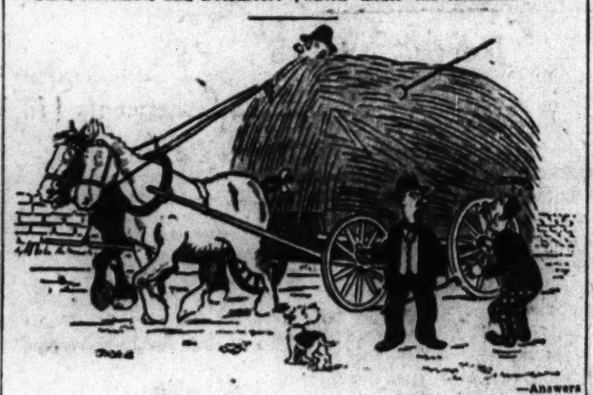
Speaking of the wonders of science, we read recently of a baby in New York that wasn't growing as it should. After trying several different diets, the child was given elephant's milk. By the time it reached the age of six months it weighed two hundred pounds! But of course—it was a baby elephant. —Bee Hive.

The Start of a Career

Wifey: "Oh, darling, I'm sure Junior is going to be an auctioneer when he grows up!"

Hubby: "What makes you so sure?"

Wifey: "Well, he's just put your watch under the hammer."



"Oi didn't know old Jarge 'ad a beard"

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Arithmetic

No. 28

To the number of letters in the direction from which the "wise men" came to Jerusalem ..... —

Add the number of letters in that which, shining, led them ..... —

Multiply by the number of letters in the gift they brought, in addition to gold and frankincense ... —

Divide by the number of letters in the name of the land to which the child Jesus was soon thereafter taken ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the name of the town to which the child was taken after the passing of Herod ..... —

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Accretion—*A-kre'-shun* (a and u clipped-short, e long).

The increase suggested by this word (Latin *accrescere*, "to enlarge," compounded of *ad*, "to," and *crescere*, "to grow") is of an external nature, not from within. For example, the term as used in law is applied to the extension of boundaries by the gradual action of natural forces, as of a river in cutting into one bank and receding from the other. Incidentally, the property so added by accretion is held to be the property of the one whose estate is enlarged.

Accretion, then, designates an external growth or building up. A mineral deposit is augmented not by growth, but by accretion.

Agassiz, Louis—*Ag'-a-se* (first a short, second as in *sofa*, e as in create). At Harvard, his familiar Christian name was given the French pronunciation, *Loo'-e'* (about equal stress on each syllable).

Jean Louis Rodolphe Agassiz (1807-73) was one of the world's most distinguished naturalists, geologists, and teachers. He won his doctor's degree in philosophy at Erlangen and his degree in medicine at Munich. He then embarked on a detailed study of fish life, and from 1832 to 1846 he served as professor of natural history at Neuchâtel University.

In 1846 he came to Boston for a series of lectures; and it was not long before he identified himself with Harvard University, where he developed a comprehensive museum of research zoology, which has grown into the world-famous Harvard (Agassiz) University Museum.

Agassiz' motto was "Strive to interpret what really exists." Although he was one of the best-informed biologists of his day, he remained cold and unsympathetic toward Darwinism. He saw each species of animal or plant as "a thought of God"; and, to him, their fundamental unities were "associations of ideas in the divine Mind." He was intensely religious, although he remained aloof from sects and creeds, the "outer shell of Christianity."

Articulata—*Ar-tik-u-lay'-ta* (first a as in arm, i short, u as in unite, second a long, third as in *sofa*; secondary stress on second syllable).

This term (from the Latin *articulare*, "to divide by joints") is applied to a sub-kingdom of animals characterized by segmented or jointed bodies, such as insects, spiders, crabs, etc.

Atomic force — *A-tom'-ik* (a clipped-short, o and i short). "Atom" is accented on the first syllable, *at'-um* (a short, u clipped-short).

"Atom" is from the Greek *atomos*, "an indivisible particle," a combination of *a*, negative prefix ("not"), and *tom*, second grade of *temnein*, "to divide." According to the latest findings of the chemists and physicists, an atom is the smallest particle of a chemical element that can exist in a state of combination or take part in a chemical change.

The atom's so-called force is attributed to the rapid orbital motion of its component parts. A disturbance seems to result in the expulsion of electrons and in the formation of a new and stable arrangement—an atom of another element of a lower atomic weight.

On and on we might be led, but with never a satisfactory explanation of the beginning of matter.

Bethsaida—*Beth-say'-ih-da* (e short, first a long, i short, second a as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Darwin, Charles Robert (1809-82)—Not wishing to follow medicine, young Darwin left the University of Edinburgh and entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he was to prepare for the ministry. There, however, he met Henslow, professor of botany, who roused in him a great desire to study nature; and there, too, he read Humboldt's "Personal Narrative," which stimulated his new thirst for natural history.

In 1831 young Darwin qualified for the post of naturalist on the voyage of the Beagle. While he was in South American waters, the study of fossils, Galapagos birds, etc., gave him much to ponder, especially the part played by "natural selection"; and in 1836 he returned to England full of his theory of evolution, and ready to start on his "Origin of Species." Its premise is that all forms of organic life are derived from a small number of primitive types.

Embryonic — *Em-brih-on'-ik* (all vowels short; secondary stress on first syllable).

An embryo is the rudiment of an organized physical being, a young organism in the prenatal stage of development — our word being derived from the Greek *embryon*, "the fetus, or the young in the womb or egg." The adjective form, "embryonic," may be used in the sense of "of or pertaining to an embryo; incipient and rudimentary."

Enigma — *E-nig'-ma* (e as in create, i short, a as in *sofa*).

An enigma (Greek *ainigma*, "dark saying") is applied to a baffling mystery, one so encumbered with delusions and ambiguities that it defies solution by mortal reasoning.

Evolve—*E-volv'* (e as in create, o short).

The Latin roots *ex*, "out," and *volvere*, "to roll or turn," are combined in our word, which indicates an unfolding or expanding. In the background there is the suggestion of the gradual development of latent forces or characteristics.

Herb—Oddly enough, it is preferably *urb* in America, and *hurb* in Britain.

Immanent—*Im'-a-nent* (i short, a as in *sofa*, e clipped-short).

This word is derived from a combination of the Latin *in*, "in," and *manere*, "to dwell," and it means "indwelling; inherent; neither derived from, nor passing, without; confined to consciousness." It is not to be confused with "imminent" ("threatening, impending") nor with "eminent" ("prominent").

Molecule — Preferably *mol'-e-kule* (short o, e as in create, u long).

"Molecule" is a coined word based on the Latin *moles*, "a heap"; and it is used loosely to designate any minute particle. However, its particular application is to the smallest bit of any substance capable of existing in a free state (not in combination—see "atom").

In comparing atoms and molecules, we note that the former are constituents of molecules. For example, a molecule of sodium chloride (table salt) is a combination of an atom of sodium and an atom of chlorine.

Mollusca—*Mol-us'-ka* (o clipped-short, u short, a as in *sofa*).

The Latin root *mollis*, "soft," reminds us that the animals in the Mollusca group are soft-bodied creatures, such as clams, oysters, slugs, snails, etc.

Monad — Preferably with both vowels short, *mon'-ad*.

In Greek philosophy a *monas* was "a unit, an individual atom," from *monos*, "alone, sole." In later years, however, Bruno employed the derived term "monad" to designate a microscopic embodiment of the divine essence which, he said, pervaded and constituted the material universe. Leibnitz went so far as to see it as a self-acting substance with varying degrees of perfection: The highest was capable of thought, and constituted human beings; the next lower went into the constituting of lower animals; then came monads making up plants, minerals, and the elements.

Precedence—The accent is on the second syllable, *pre-seed'-ense* (first e as in create, ee as in feet). Means "act or state of going before."

Radiata — *Ray-dih-ay'-ta* (first and second a's long, third as in *sofa*, i short; secondary stress on first syllable).

The name "radiata" (from the Latin *radius*, "ray") is applied to a large group of backboneless animals having their parts arranged radially and symmetrically round an axis. The starfish is an example.

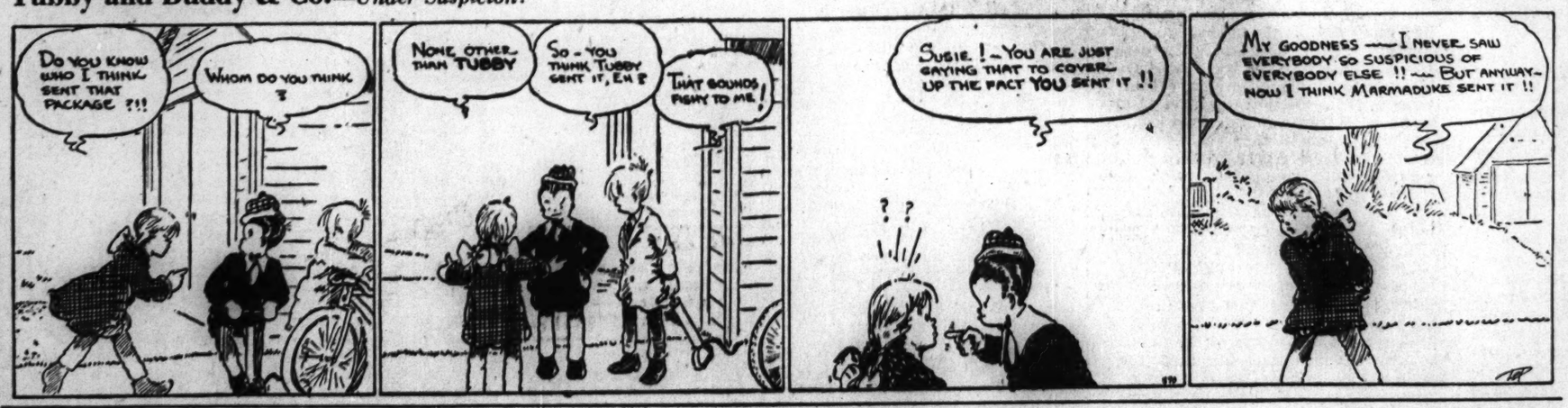
Vertabrata—*Vur-te-bray'-ta* (u as in urn, e as in create, first a long, second as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

This name is applied to the large group of animals having backbones (Latin *vertere*, "to turn"). Mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes, etc., are vertebrates.

Victuals—*Vit'-'lz* (short i). The word means "food."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Under Suspicion!*

By LE PELLEY


DO YOU KNOW WHO I THINK SENT THAT PACKAGE ?!!
WHOM DO YOU THINK ?
NONE OTHER THAN TUBBY
SO - YOU THINK TUBBY SENT IT, EH ?
THAT SOUNDS FISHY TO ME !
SUSIE ! - YOU ARE JUST SAYING THAT TO COVER UP THE FACT YOU SENT IT !!
MY GOODNESS — I NEVER SAW EVERYBODY SO SUSPICIOUS OF EVERYBODY ELSE !! — BUT ANYWAY — NOW I THINK MARMADUKE SENT IT !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Guest of Waddles*

By THE HAGERS

"IF TED WON'T SLEEP THE WINTER THROUGH, WHY, MRS. BEAR, HERE'S WHAT I'LL DO:
I'LL TAKE HIM HOME, IF YOU DON'T MIND." SAID SHE, "OH, WADDLES, YOU'RE SO KIND!"
THAT NIGHT, AS I TUCKED HIM IN BED, HIS EYES WERE ALMOST SHUT. HE SAID,
"I HOPE YOU DO NOT WAKE ME SOON. PLEASE, WADDLES, MAY I SLEEP TILL NOON?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Alphabetical Travels

THIS is a good game for a mixed group, played as all sit in a circle. Each, in turn states to what place he is going and what he will do when he arrives. His statement must be so worded that all nouns, adjectives, and verbs begin with a letter of the alphabet. The first player, of course, starts off with A, and might say, "I am going to Arabia to ask an aunt for an apple." The second might say, "I am going to Berlin to buy brown bread"; and the third, "I am going to Chicago to cut chocolate cake," etc.

Anyone who fails to make the statement correctly should be made to pay a forfeit.—Bernice S., Chicago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Audience

ONCE audience with kings was granted by kings to a privileged few; yesterday hundreds of millions gave audience to hear a monarch saying farewell to his people.

Never was tragedy played to so many hearers. Rarely has tragedy been more moving. Or more healing in its effect. For however keen disappointment may have been that a man who could speak so like a King had not felt able to fulfill the office for which he had been trained and for which he had taken an oath; whatever veils may have been left over questions as to the inner meaning of his abdication, the result of Edward's farewell was to dissolve bitterness and to transfer, instantly and by his own words, the allegiance of all British subjects from himself to his brother the new King.

Nothing but the radio could have performed that service so effectively for the British Empire. The full effect of improved communications is not yet apparent on social, political and economic organization nationally or internationally. But it is already apparent that even as the railroad and telegraph made possible one United States stretching from Atlantic to Pacific, the radio and the airship may help to insure the enduring unity of the British Commonwealth.

Subsidies Stir the Tasman

A SHIPPING subsidy is the frosting on the cake American maritime interests prefer to eat and keep, too. If ever federal aid appeared theoretically sound, it was that which fostered development of American shipping in the south Pacific. But if subsidies were as digestible as they sometimes seem, the Australian Legislature might not now be considering a bill forbidding American ships to carry passengers and cargo among Australian and New Zealand ports within the Tasman Sea.

This step is significant more for the attitude it reflects than for any effects it may have on American trade. Enactment of such a measure would nibble off only a corner of the cake which the Matson Line of California cut for itself a few years ago when it put three subsidized crack mail and passenger ships in service between the American mainland and Australia. The amount of business American ships have gained from intra-Australasian trade is small as compared with that enjoyed in direct service between Australia and the United States.

The Tasman exclusion bill is offered as a protest to subsidized competition. Australian shipping firms have not had a look-in since the Matson Line's new ships went into operation.

The bill is introduced just when the long-established Union Steamship Company of New Zealand is forced to withdraw its ships from competition for lack of business. Australian interests simply could not match the excellent service the Matson Line was able to provide through having obtained construction loans at low interest rates and generous operating grants in the form of mail contracts.

If Australia's "retaliation" against American shipping goes no further than legislation excluding American vessels from trading among ports in the Tasman Sea, there will be little cause for concern. Enactment should be construed as an appeasing gesture toward Australian shipping lines rather than a belligerent move against American competitors. Moreover, exclusion of foreign competition from inter-Australian trade would do no more than parallel the statute which gives American ships the exclusive right to trade between the United States and Hawaii. What is fair for the United States should be fair for its neighbor.

Words About Words

MONEY has been often credited with a gift for effective conversation; but the way that "money" writes is not approved. At least, not by the Lord Chief Justice of England. Lord Hewart has recently protested very strongly against such phrases as "Your favor of the 27th ult. to hand." If this is the way that business English conducts English business — then, the Lord Chief Justice feels, it has no business to be English.

Lord Hewart has many supporters. People in Great Britain are nearly always ready to carry on a crusade for the purification of their language. Usually it is the American talkies that are made the object of friendly criticism. But at times words of unimpeachable correctness are attacked. Thus that great authority, Fowler, objected to such terms as "college" instead of "school," and "paying guest" instead of "boarder," because he thought they savored of an effort to be genteel.

There is, however, one word whose misuse the entire English-speaking world might gladly and joyfully unite to avoid. What strange force is it that makes people so often say "literally" when they mean its precise opposite, "metaphorically"? Only the other day a man said a certain occurrence "literally took his breath away." Where then did he get the breath to tell us so? Yet such misuse of "literally" continually goes on. It makes every student of English "literally" jump out of his skin.

An Era of Good Feeling

THE "Era of Good Feeling" in American history occurred during Monroe's Administration. It was a kind of peace before the storm. No man knew exactly where he stood, so they all united behind Monroe, John Quincy Adams of the North as Secretary of State and Calhoun of the South as Secretary of War. Those two men, however, represented disparate elements in American life. With the development of the industrial revolution, they were driven apart, and shortly thereafter the entire Union was torn asunder.

This is the precedent for the "era of good feeling" which industry has just inaugurated. The other party to the union is the Roosevelt Administration. Before he left for Buenos Aires the President had given signal evidence of his willingness to co-operate. He had even gone so far as to drop the man in his Administration who was the business man's *bête noire*, Rexford Guy Tugwell.

Is the union, however, to be just "an uneasy alliance," a peace before the storm?

This newspaper does not look upon the alliance with any such expectation. It does not regard as "trips to Canossa" the efforts of old dissidents to conciliate the triumphant Mr. Roosevelt. It does not see a gibe in the saying, "If you can't lick 'em, jine 'em." The desire to come to terms with the Roosevelt Administration is an expression of true democratic attitude.

Nevertheless, the American people, while hailing the nuptials between government and business, await the progeny before passing final judgment upon them. What are these progeny? The re-employment of the unemployed and a progressive redistribution of income. The former is Recovery, the latter Reform. We have always held that the two must go in tandem, and have criticized both government and business for not seeing the relation in that light. Now there has been a meeting of minds between the two parties.

On the President's part there is a realization that, in view of the return of recovery, relief must be demobilized before the relieved become frozen on the relief rolls. To his credit, Mr. Roosevelt fought for "a security wage" for those on relief. Special interests in Congress, however, cloaking self-interest behind humanitarianism, pushed "the prevailing wage" over most of the relief projects. In such circumstances re-employment became doubly difficult. Wages that retard enterprise, as in building, were maintained on a plateau by the supports erected by relief wages. Moreover, it was difficult to persuade any relief worker to exchange a Government job for a private job.

On the part of business there must be a real and not a fake "sharing of prosperity." We may grant that there could be no such "sharing" while business was operating in the red. Now, however, business is in the black. And one of the greatest lessons of the past is that when business is in the black it is easy to think of little else than pushing the quest for profits into profiteering.

In the twenties the quest was camouflaged by two factors that thoroughly blinded everyone concerned. One was the stability of the price level; the other was the trade association dedicated to service.

From 1922 to 1929, the retail price level remained constant, though in the same period, according to Professor F. C. Mills, the productivity of a wage earner in the economic system as a whole increased 18 per cent, and in manufacturing 25 per cent. Costs, that is, were reduced per unit of product, but that unit was sold at the same price. The people were charmed into believing that this stability in the price level had somehow the properties of a guarantor of economic equilibrium.

We know now that it disguised grave maladjustment leading inevitably to collapse. Similarly with the trade association dedicated to service. The service that it rendered, unfortunately, was chiefly to its members, who were intent upon keeping prices stable so that they could profit by the differences between a reduced cost of production and steady prices for their output.

All the speeches at the Congress of American Industry, convened this week in New York, recognized these deficiencies in the meretricious twenties. They were the speeches of industrial statesmen. Nothing sounder has been uttered in recent years, for instance, than Mr. E. T. Weir's remark that "wage increases or investment returns that are paid solely through price increases are only apparent gains which add nothing to buying power and lead first to inflated values, then again to depression."

Thus, out of the deceit of "New Era" economics, out of the trial and error economics of the New Deal, there seems to be coming a new economic sanity. Again Mr. Weir expresses it admirably. "It's up to the industrial leaders today," he said, "to develop industry so that its efficiency as an exchange will equal its efficiency as a maker of goods, thereby improve industry's social function as they have already improved its technological function." By devoting itself to that goal the "era of good feeling" can become more than the "breathing spell" of Monroe's day and generation.

LIVING in a trailer should make it easier to catch up with the Joneses—unless the Joneses get one, too.

Scoops and Such

Book News of the Day

MOST things in this world are not found by looking for them where they aren't. So when Webb Miller says: I FOUND NO PEACE (New York: Simon and Schuster. $3) one must examine the locale of his search.

There was, most recently, Ethiopia. There was India. There was the World War. There was Spanish Morocco, the pursuit of Pancho Villa in Mexico and, when Mr. Miller was journalistically very young, thirty-three murder cases in Chicago. Peace, certainly, was not lurking round the corner on any of those assignments. And even though the now chief European correspondent of the United Press boasts that his pockets have worn out three copies of Thoreau's "Walden," he gives the impression of a newspaper man primarily interested in those things which are wrong with a troubled world.

The 100,000 words of Mr. Miller's autobiography do not weigh heavily upon his pages. He is too practiced a cable reporter for that. He bristles with incident, and, be it said to his credit, is not always his own best hero. He's been scooped, and admits it. He's scooped the world. And he admits that, too. But it's something of a disappointment (at least to his competitors) that he refuses to tell how his biggest scoop was accomplished.

That scoop was on the opening of the Ethiopian war. Mr. Miller was one of the two American correspondents who saw the actual hostilities begin. Breathlessly he recounts the details up to the point where presses of UP papers were churning out the story even before the Italian Foreign Office actually knew that the war, at last, was on. But Mr. Miller discloses only that the "beat" resulted from his detailed knowledge of world communication facilities.

Similarly, there is something of disappointment in the chapter by Roy Howard, head of the United Press, on the premature armistice story of Nov. 7, 1918. Mr. Howard, who sent the dispatch from Brest, has checked back over every detail. The incorrect report is shown to have been considered official at every step, from its receipt by the American Embassy in Paris to its transmission. But there is no record at the French Foreign Office of the origin of the report which the Embassy received over its private telephone line.

All this would be very well if Mr. Howard did not go beyond his facts. But he evolves an ingenious theory that a German spy tapped the private wire and gave out the "fake armistice" in an effort to speed conclusion of the war.

The answer to this may remain lost with the nebulous records of the last war. Mr. Miller's concern, however, is about the next one. His single personal conclusion is that, though none of the masses of the people wants war, another conflict is inevitable. He sees fear which begets fear as the major cause, and looks not at the causes of fear, but at their results, as his guideposts for prophecy. Gx.

Under the Shadow of Big Ben

Photo by Peter Savary

Twelve Minutes to Three, Greenwich Time

THE light on the top of Big Ben, shining faintly into the night to tell Londoners that Parliament is in session, has just been thrown into the shade by the ruddier glow in which the Crystal Palace, long headquarters of pyrotechnics, has itself gone up in sparks.

For years the Crystal Palace—a gigantic Victorian structure of glass and iron—has glittered over the whole of London. A monument of peace and a house for an exhibition, it was originally erected in Hyde Park. Subsequently transferred to a suburban hilltop, its main use of late years has been for showing dogs or poultry, for fireworks, brass bands and cycle racing.

Art students miss it. If only for the rich materials for criticism they found perennial in the Brobdingnagian splendors of its frame. Moralists reflect that since war flourished while this emblem of tranquillity was standing, peace may be hoped for now that it has gone.

* * *

The quiet remark, "Why not evacuate the Spaniards and leave foreigners to fight it out among themselves in Spain," made from the Opposition benches in the House of Commons by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, has just summed up a debate in which has figured largely intervention in the Spanish troubles by outside powers on both sides. British M. P's of all parties still hope something more helpful may be done. Miss Wilkinson's lace-edged bomb meanwhile has not failed to explode. But for the moment Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has found it necessary to tell his parliamentary critics, "There is much that I deplore in the Spanish situation, but it is not the direct concern of His Majesty's Government."

* * *

Lord Nuffield, the Henry Ford of Great Britain, has just caused more than a sensation on the green benches at Westminster as well as elsewhere.

He has put 1,000,000 shares in his automobile undertakings, equivalent at present market value to £2,125,000, in the hands of trustees for the benefit of workers in his factories. This is additional to £2,000,000 he has almost simultaneously donated for social service in Oxford, a locality to which his enterprises have brought employment and prosperity not known there before.

People are not yet old who remember taking their cycles to be mended by a working engineer by name William Morris, in a one-storied shed near swampy fields containing a few small farm cottages. Today those fields are the site of the fine garden city of Cowley, surrounding Lord Nuffield's factory just outside Oxford. The working engineer is Lord Nuffield himself.

An oriental once carved in stone over his gate: "If there be happiness on earth, it is here." Lord Nuffield has written nothing upon stone. Nevertheless he has done much for his fellow men.

* * *

Both the Conservatives and the Labor party have had of late to ask themselves, "Where does frankness end and indiscretion begin?"

The Conservatives' cause for this reflection was when their leader, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, blurted out what was taken to be an indication that he had at one time concealed from the electorate the extent of armaments abroad, his reason being that the financial demand on behalf of Britain's fighting forces which such an admission would have postulated might have resulted in a government defeat at the polls.

Labor's corresponding embarrassment has been with Sir Stafford Cripps, one of this party's chief left-wing leaders, and with Mr. Herbert Morrison, chairman of its London branch. Sir Stafford is charged with having incautiously suggested to one of his audiences that it might not in the long run have been a bad thing for socialism if Britain had lost the last war. Sir Herbert's indiscretion though less spectacular has also given ammunition to his opponents. Pointing out in East London on Nov. 30 that Soviet Russia was doing well so far as unemployment was concerned, he is reported to have added candidly, "Up to now, however, the standard of life in Soviet Russia does not reach the standard of the average British workman in employment—not by a considerable measure." So the Conservative smiles, for he says, "Why then tell us, as the Labor party does continually, that the social system under which the British workman now lives is wrong?" E. C. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Future Control of Power

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is no escaping the conclusion that the Administration in Washington is persuaded to accept, as a delegation of authority from the people, the responsibility of dealing with existing monopolies in the manufacture and distribution of electric energy and power. And it is gratifying that because of the willing acceptance of this duty it is not now apparent that the Government, through the President, proposes an immediate or even a possible commandeering of existing facilities or the precipitate entry of government into the role of proprietor and owner of existing facilities.

It is a reasonable presumption that the policy to be adopted, or proposed, is that more or less definitely outlined a day or two ago by Maurice L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Commissioner. Mr. Cooke is regarded as a "moderate" among the New Deal power experts, and as enjoying the complete confidence of the President. He estimates that the private power industry is "overcharging" the American public $400,000,000 or more on its annual bill for light and power. Now that is a considerable sum, assuming that it represents an unnecessary and unfair profit over and above a reasonable return upon investment and a proper allowance for depreciation and replacement.

* * *

How, it is inquisitively asked, is this estimated total reached? Divided among and shared by the entire population, the per capita contributions to even so considerable a sum would not be particularly burdensome. But it is urged, and convincingly, that the per capita or per family consumption of electric power should, and would, tremendously increase if the unit cost were reduced. It is to encourage and make possible this larger use, by the extension of facilities and a wider distribution, that a more effective method of regulation and control, either by federal authority or by the states, is sought.

There is no denying the fact that in many of the individual states reasonable and adequate regulation of consumer rates has failed. Political influences have hindered even a fair consideration of the public's right, meanwhile contributing to the disadvantage of consumers and, ultimately, to losses sustained by the utilities themselves due to a restricted market. The producers and distributors of power have unwisely relied upon profits from a market purposely restricted, rather than upon possibly larger gains from a capacity output distributed at a lower cost per unit.

* * *

It is to establish the economic fallacy of the methods long adhered to by privately owned power utilities that the government "yardsticks," such as Grand Coulee and Bonneville, Boulder Dam, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the St. Lawrence, are proposed to impress the practical possibility of furnishing, at lower costs than are now imposed, a commodity which should be universally available. But it does not appear to be the settled policy of the Administration that either the states or the Government shall enter the market as competitors of private industrial power producers and distributors. Such an eventuality, it is now intimated, would result only in the event that private owners fail or refuse to heed the reasonable warning which the yardsticks provide.

Mr. Cooke refers to what he professes to regard as the "low social attitude" of the proprietors and managers of the private power industry. It may be that this is not exactly the term to be employed. It is at least a fiction of the law that corporations are soulless. We hardly look to them as exemplars or as models of high social attitudes. If they are, in fact, soulless, they may likewise be sightless. All public service utilities are slow in keeping pace with progress. The railroads, only by force of necessity, have modernized their service and reduced their rates. Street railway lines slept too long on their assumed rights, many of them being compelled, finally, to surrender once valuable franchises.

So it may be that the power utilities, before it is too late, will heed the ominous warning which they have long disregarded. The people in many of the states have ceased to look for relief at the hands of regulatory commissions or boards. But they have not ceased their effort to obtain a fair adjustment of rates and a fuller distribution of manufactured power. In many sections municipal yardsticks have been provided, as in Massachusetts and other parts of New England, to prove the unsoundness of the "social attitude" of privately owned enterprises.

The Reader Remarks—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

MANY FARMERS are glad that agricultural "experts" are now going back to things with which they are familiar. That is real farm "relief." O. P. K.

Dover, Minn.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

WHOEVER CONSTRUES the people's "mandate" in the recent election, as one favoring a curb on the Supreme Court or countenancing an unbalanced budget takes unjustifiable liberties and misunderstands the temper of the people. WALTER SONNEBERG

Philadelphia, Penna.

The Wide Horizon

Spain's Warning to Democracy

By R. A. Scott-James

AFTER Ethiopia, Spain. In each case the world has been looking on with feverish interest at the monstrous show taking place before its eyes, without effectively intervening, but desperately interested in the issue. But there is this difference between the two cases, that in the one, most of the world agreed that the Italian aggressor was in the wrong; in the other, opinion is divided; there are those who give their sympathies to the Spanish Government, with its mixed array of forces of the Left behind it, and those who as eagerly favor the insurgents and the cause that is loosely described as fascist.

A further element of pity and fear is added to the spectacle which is literally being watched as from a gallery on the Franco-Spanish frontier. Not only is it a real and peculiarly cruel war, but one between contending forces whose counterparts exist in most European countries. The same blaze might burst out in civil war elsewhere; and if it did, who can say that the governments of the right would not soon be at war with the governments of the left? The jealousy of excessive nationalism, which has so long endangered Europe, is complicated by the feeling of class war which cuts across frontiers and divides nations within as well as from one another.

Though there are many cross-currents influencing the conflict in Spain—republican democracy, socialism, communism, provincial separatism, religion—it may be said that the main issue is that between the haves and have-nots, between the privileged classes and the unprivileged.

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But for people in other countries the choice of sides is by no means so easy; or rather it cannot easily give wholehearted sympathy to either side, though it inclines to one more than the other. There can be little doubt that the preponderance of democratic opinion is dismayed by the insurgent movement, because it sees it branded with the mark of fascism and military dictatorship; it sympathizes with the cause of the Government in so far as it was democratically elected; it believes in the curtailment of excessive privilege and the redress of the grievances of a poverty-stricken proletariat. Looking at the conflict from the point of view of democracy, its thoughtful supporters cannot wish success to a militant cause whose triumph, they feel, would be that of the enemies of democracy and civic freedom. On the other hand they cannot unreservedly favor the nominally democratic cause, for it is the cause of democracy gone astray, marked with just those weaknesses and anarchical-tendencies to which democracy, when unsuccessful, is prone.

Democracy is endangered throughout the world not merely because fascism with its assertion of harsh authority has arrived on the political scene; but also because democracy has been imperfectly realized, and has not succeeded in providing an alternative to the class war. In the United States and Great Britain the Spanish war is peculiarly perplexing because these countries are not faced with the same problem.

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British and American democracy, though very far from perfect, is operative. It is not inconsistent with law and order or with freedom; it is elastic enough to provide redress of grievances without violence. But in many parts of Europe democracy has become discredited because it has been mis-applied, as in Italy before Benito Mussolini, and in Spain recently. Wherever it tends to degenerate into anarchy it lets in dictatorship. In the long run society prefers despotism to anarchy.

It remains now with countries like Britain, the United States and France to convince the world that their systems admit of swift redress of grievances without loss of executive firmness and strict administration of law. It is for them to establish working models of democracy whose watchwords are not only freedom and equality but also order and efficiency. They have to adapt their theories to an age in which the whole community has been awakened to a sense of its rights, but is often not disciplined for the struggle to attain them.

Mirror of World Opinion

Lancashire's Wheels Begin to Hum

REVIVAL in Lancashire may be nearer than is generally supposed. . . . Today, Lancashire may have better hope of revival than at any time in the last twelve years.

To say this is not to suggest that any recovery is in prospect comparable with that, e. g., of the steel industry. The latter can still count on an expanding market within its tariff wall. It has recently benefited from the normal cyclical rise in capital construction; and it is enjoying the adventitious advantage of the re-equipment tide which is now flowing so strongly in British industry and British armaments.

Cotton can look for few of these benefits. What it may hope for is rather the arrest and possibly the reversal of the recent decline in its markets—though much depends on the success of the Government in effecting trade agreements to overcome the hardship imposed by trade restrictions in many countries. Adjustments to the new situation may effect such a reduction in costs as will allow moderate profits to be earned by the more efficient firms.—*The* (London) *Economist.*